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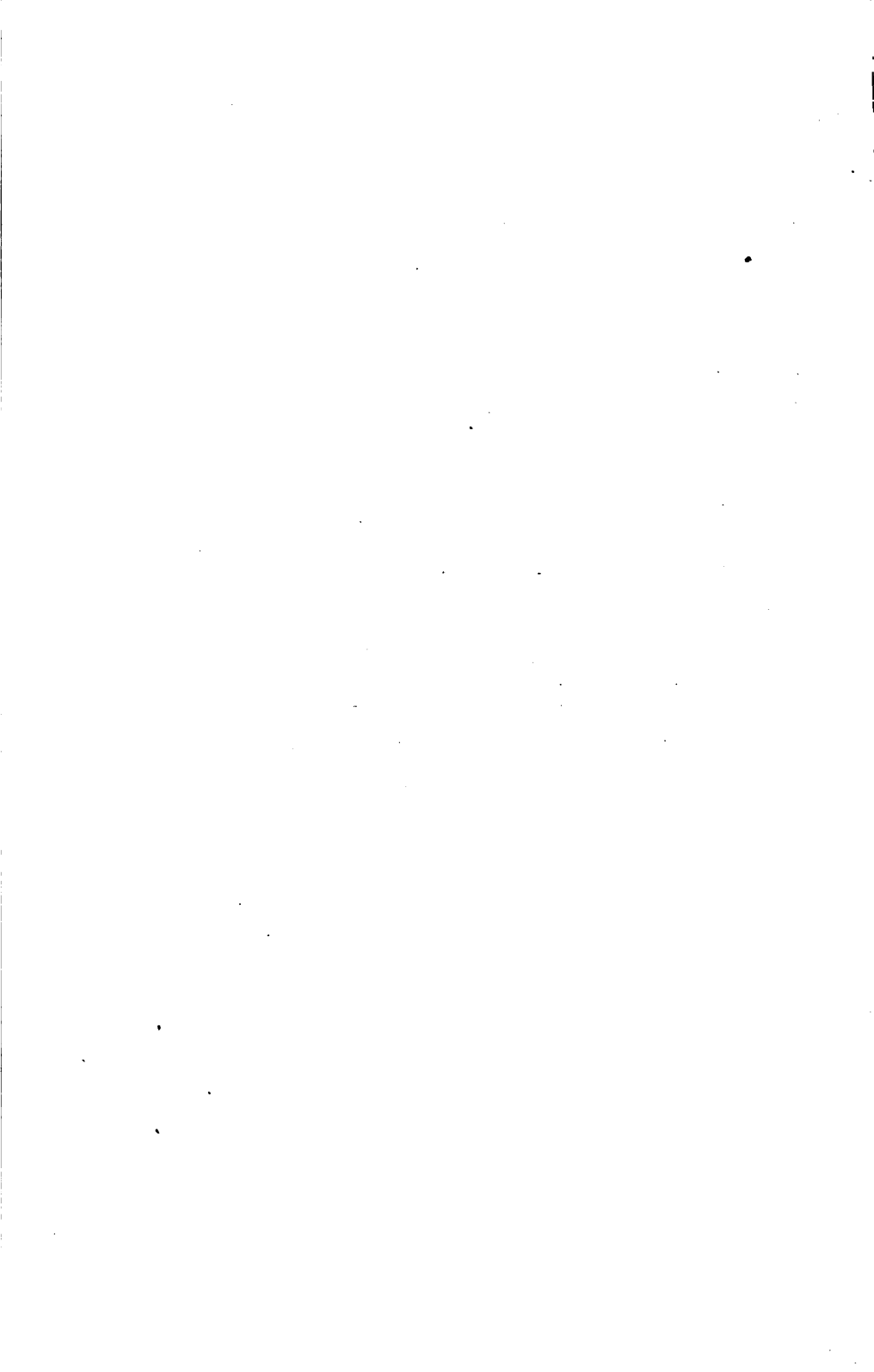
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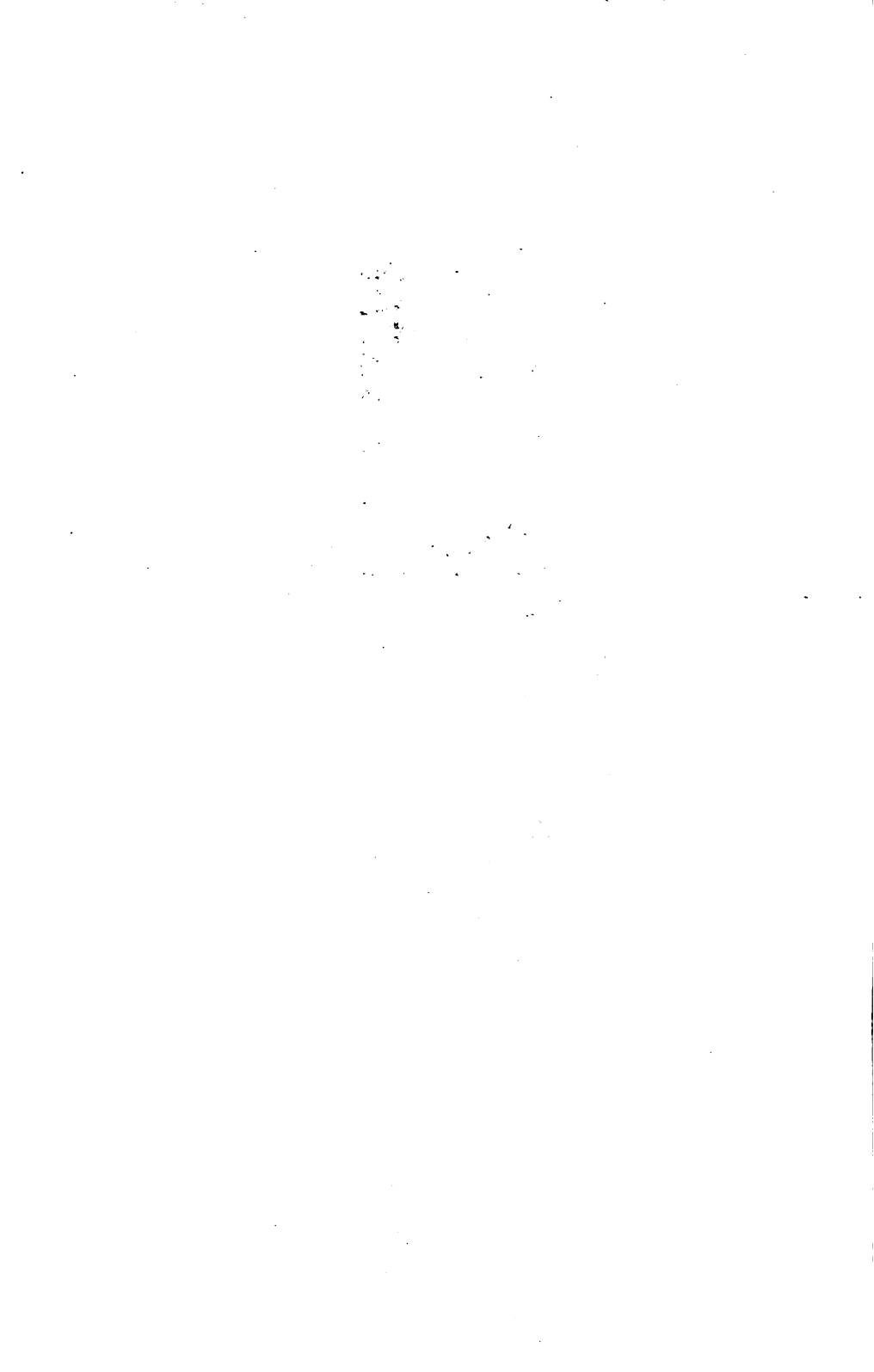
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MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY.







COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.





MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY,
AND HOW THEY WERE WON.

BY THOMAS CARTER,
Author of "Curiosities of War, and Military Studies."

What is a ribbon worth to a soldier?
Everything! Glory is priceless?
SIR E. B. LYTTON, BART.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.,
Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces.

LONDON:
GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER-ROW.
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TO

MAJOR-GENERAL
THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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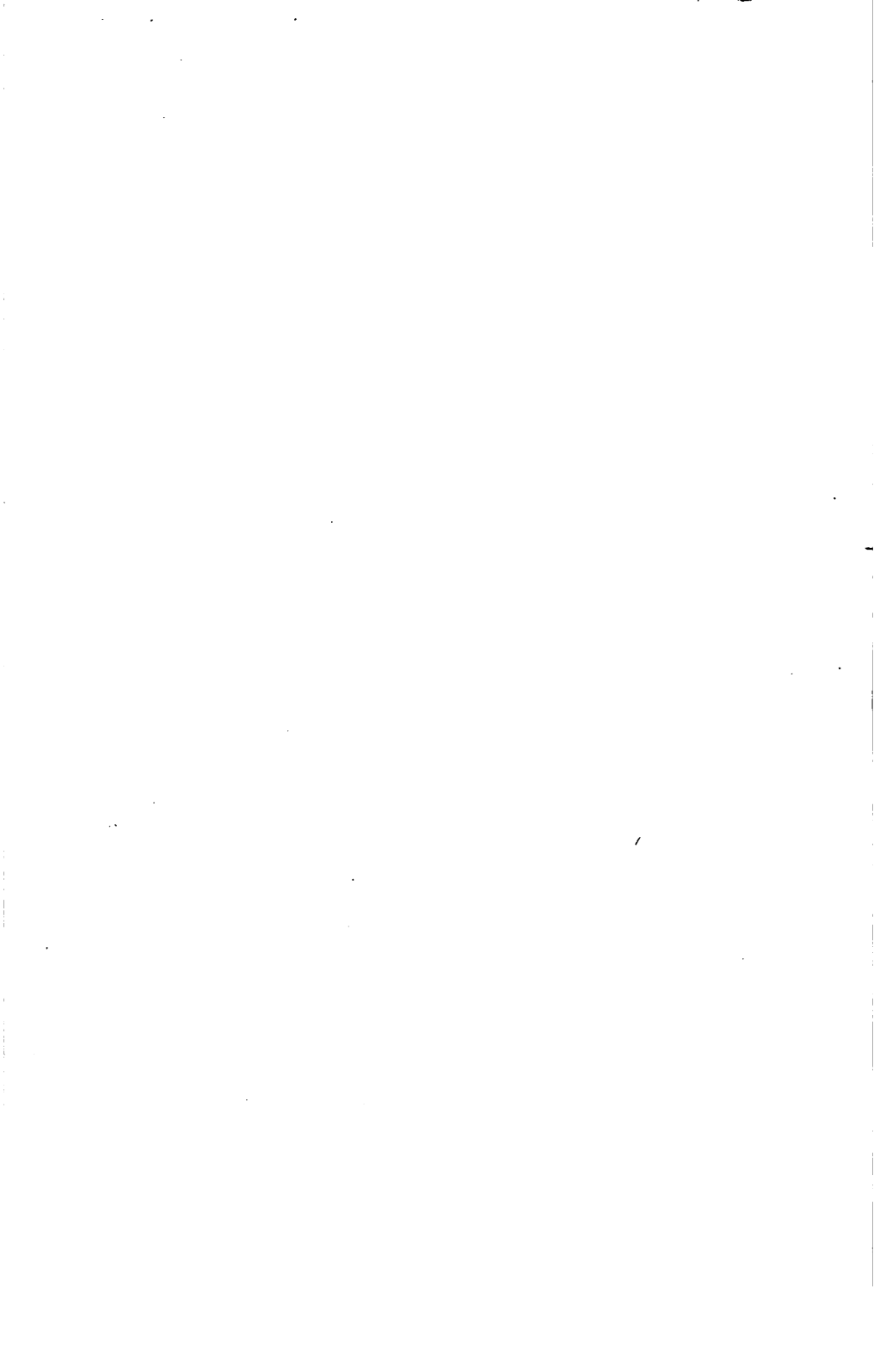
THE MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY;

ARE, WITH PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS VERY OBEDIENT FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THOMAS CARTER.



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P R E F A C E .

WHEN Napoleon proposed the institution of the Legion of Honour, he was met by the assertion, that "Crosses and Ribbons were the pillars of an hereditary throne, and that they were unknown to the Romans who conquered the world." In his reply, it was shewn that the above nation rewarded the achievements of her citizens by all kinds of distinctions; and in arguments which must be considered unanswerable, he added that, "for the soldier, as for all men in active life, you must have glory and distinction; *recompenses are the food which nourish military virtue.*"

For many years a similar antagonistic feeling to the grant of medals to all ranks prevailed in this country, though an hereditary monarchy, to that which opposed Napoleon. It was left to OUR QUEEN to follow out the foregoing maxim of a great military commander, for, with the exception of the Waterloo Medal, the *soldiers* (even the veterans of the Peninsular war) remained undecorated; in Her Majesty's reign not only were the Peninsular war medal and others granted, but more recently the VICTORIA CROSS was instituted.

Since the several orders of knighthood have had their historians, it occurred to me that as no general account of the "Medals of the British Army" had been attempted, a work which should afford a clear insight into the circumstances under which these honours were conferred, would be likely to be received with favour by the public, when accompanied by coloured fac-similes of the several medals and ribbons, and interspersed with regimental and individual acts of heroism, together with military statistics of an interesting character.

It has been my aim, therefore, in selecting the accounts of the several campaigns from the official despatches, to relieve the broad

sketch, as it were, with accidental lights from regimental records—from communications afforded by participators in the scenes described, and from other authentic sources; so that, as far as the capabilities of the artist will admit, a picture as complete as possible should be produced, in which the prominent services of particular corps might be distinguished.

The several engravings have been made from the medals themselves, and whilst their accuracy is undoubted, it is hoped that the accounts of "HOW THEY WERE WON," will not be deemed less truthful.

How far that success may be attained must be left to an indulgent public, and to the press, whose favourable verdict on the "Curiosities of War, and Military Studies," has emboldened me to attempt a record of unsurpassed military prowess, and to endeavour to perpetuate the memory of the brave, by bringing together, in a compact form, the gallant deeds of officers and men, which their countrymen must always remember with gratitude, whilst their examples of daring, self-denial, and humanity, will be ever held up as models for imitation by the British Army.

T. C.

MEDALS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

IN December, 1854, THE QUEEN was pleased to command that a medal, bearing the word "CRIMEA," with an appropriate device, should be conferred upon all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, who had been engaged in the arduous and brilliant campaign in the Crimea; and that clasps, with the words "ALMA" or "INKERMANN" thereon, were to be also awarded to such as were present in either of those battles. In February, 1855, Her Majesty granted a clasp for the action at BALAKLAVA, and in October following, a clasp inscribed "SEBASTOPOL" was added to the Crimean Medal, and was awarded to all present between the first of October, 1854, the day on which the Army sat down before the place, and the ninth of September, 1855, when the town was taken. Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, are, therefore, the services to be most prominently described, as they are commemorated not only by the clasps before referred to, but likewise by inscriptions authorized by Royal Authority to be borne on the Regimental Colours of

the corps entitled thereto: those having no standards or colours bearing these distinctions on their cap or helmet-plates, and Rifle Regiments on their breast-plates and cap-plates. The following are the Regiments in question:—

ALMA.—4 Light Dragoons; 8, 11 Hussars; 13 Light Dragoons; 17 Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55, 63, 68, 77, 79, 88, 93, and 95 Foot; Rifle Brigade.

BALAKLAVA.—4, 5 Dragoon Guards; 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 17 Dragoons; 93 Foot.

INKERMANN.—4 Light Dragoons; 8, 11 Hussars; 13 Light Dragoons; 17 Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55, 57, 63, 68, 77, 88, and 95 Foot; Rifle Brigade.

SEBASTOPOL.—1, 4, 5, 6, Dragoon Guards; 1, 2, 4, 6 Dragoons; 8, 10, 11 Hussars; 12 Lancers; 13 Light Dragoons; 17 Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 68, 71, 72, 77, 79, 82, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95, and 97 Foot; Rifle Brigade.

Two companies of the 46th., which preceded the Regiment, were present at Alma and Inkermann, and obtained medals for those victories, but the head-quarters and remainder of the Corps did not arrive until the day following the last-named battle, and therefore did not receive these inscriptions for the colours. Six officers and two hundred and twenty-five men were granted the medal for the first-named battle, and six officers and two hundred and one men obtained the clasp for Inkermann.

The Crimean Medal, designed by Mr. Wyon, has on its obverse the effigy of Her Majesty, from the die of the Peninsular Medal; the reverse has a figure of Fame about to place a wreath upon the brows of a stalwart hero, in classic military costume, with the word "CRIMEA" near the rim. The ribbon is of pale blue, with a yellow edge. The clasps are of silver, with acorn ornaments, and are severally inscribed "ALMA," "BALAKLAVA," "INKERMANN," and "SEBASTOPOL."

First then in order of date occurs

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA,

20TH. SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Lord John Russell's memorable words in the House of Commons, on the 17th. of February, 1854, "May God defend the right," like those of Nelson, "England expects every man this day will do his duty," had an electrical effect, and made the country nerve itself for the approaching contest, which, for some time threatening, shortly afterwards commenced. The nation sympathized with the efforts of the Turks, under their distinguished commander, Omar Pasha, and after the terrible massacre at Sinope, hostilities became inevitable.

Before the end of February the Guards and other regiments had embarked for the East, the Queen, from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, bidding the former farewell. Each regiment, as it marched for the port of embarkation, was greeted with hearty and sympathetic cheers, which shewed the popular opinion in favour of the coming struggle. Lord Raglan, so long the Military Secretary of the great Duke of Wellington, and afterwards the Master General of the Ordnance, was appointed to the command of the British forces destined for the East, and the following officers were placed on the Staff of the Army under his Lordship's orders,—Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Coldstream Guards, being Military Secretary:—

CAVALRY DIVISION.—Major-General the Earl of Lucan.

First Brigade, (Light,) commanded by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, consisting of the 4th. Light Dragoons, 8th. and 11th. Hussars, 13th. Light Dragoons, and 17th. Lancers.

Second Brigade, (Heavy,) commanded by Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, 5th. Dragoon Guards, to consist of the 4th. and 5th. Dragoon Guards, 1st. Royal Dragoons, 2nd. or Scots Greys, and 6th. Dragoons.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Brigade of Guards, commanded by Major-General H. J. W.

Bentinck, Coldstream Guards, consisting of Grenadier Guards, 3rd. battalion; Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st. battalions.

Highland Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., consisting of the 42nd., 79th., and 93rd. Highlanders.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

First Brigade, commanded by Major-General J. L. Pennefather, C.B., consisting of the 30th., 55th., and 95th. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, C.B., 49th. Regiment, consisting of the 41st., 47th., and 49th. Regiments.

THIRD DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B.

First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, Bart., 38th. Regiment, consisting of 1st. (1st. battalion,) 38th., and 50th. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General W. Eyre, C.B., consisting of 4th., 28th., and 44th. Regiments.

LIGHT DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B.

First Brigade, commanded by Major-General William Codrington, on Brigadier-General Airey being appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, consisting of 7th., 23rd., and 33rd. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General G. Buller, C.B., Rifle Brigade, consisting of 19th., 77th., and 88th. Regiments, and the 2nd. battalion of Rifle Brigade.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., who had been appointed Adjutant-General, on his arrival in England from the Cape, proceeded at once to the seat of war in command of this division.

First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General T. L. Goldie, 57th. Regiment, to consist of 20th., 21st., 57th., and 68th. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General A. W. Torrens, to consist of 46th., 63rd., and 1st. battalion Rifle Brigade.

Brigadier-General J. B. Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant-General. Brigadier-General Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General, from a Brigade, on Major-General Lord De Ros being obliged to return home on account of ill health.

Artillery—Brigadier-General T. Fox Strangways, Royal Artillery.

—Engineers—Brigadier-General W. B. Tylden, Royal Engineers.

The official declaration of war appeared in the London Gazette, on the 28th. of March, and that of the Emperor of the French, the ally of England, was published simultaneously. The first place of rendezvous was Malta, and thence the troops proceeded to Gallipoli and Scutari, and subsequently to Varna, which was reached towards the end of June. After the gallant defence of Silistria, and the repulse of the Russians, in which Captain James Armar Butler, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and Lieutenant Charles Nasmyth, Bombay Artillery, as volunteers, so highly distinguished themselves, and where the former, with the brave Turkish commander, Moussa Pasha, met a soldier's death, Turkey became no longer in danger of invasion, and the allied armies, being released from supporting by their presence the valour of the Ottoman troops;—the expedition to the Crimea was determined upon.

On Thursday, the 7th. of September, 1854, the fleet conveying the allied army, sailed from Baldjick Bay, whither the troops had proceeded from Varna, for the Crimea. Cholera still prevailed, but the voyage materially improved the health of the soldiers. The British troops consisted of one thousand one hundred cavalry, three thousand one hundred artillery, and twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety infantry, making a total, of all arms, of twenty-six thousand eight hundred men. The French troops, under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud, amounted to nearly the same numbers, namely, twenty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six, which, with seven thousand Turks, under Selim Pasha, attached thereto, made an aggregate force of sixty thousand three hundred men, with one hundred and thirty-two guns, of which sixty-five pieces of ordnance belonged to the British Siege Train. The general rendezvous was the Isle of Serpents, whence, on the 11th. of September, the expedition proceeded direct to its destination,

and two days afterwards the fleets halted in the Bay of Eupatoria. The occupation of Eupatoria was gained without resistance; and the same night the fleet sailed for Kalamita bay, and anchored at 8 a.m. on the 14th. at the position near Old Fort, distant about eighteen miles south of Eupatoria, which had been ultimately selected as the point of debarkation.

The soldiers of No. 1 company of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Major Lysons and Lieutenant Drewe, were the first British troops that landed in the Crimea. Some arabas having been seen in the distance, this party was at once despatched by Brigadier-General Airey, Quartermaster-General, in pursuit of them; after marching some distance they got within reach of the waggons, and fired a few shots at the Cossack escort, who were endeavouring to save them. These horsemen forthwith galloped off, leaving fourteen arabas full of fire-wood and fruit, with their drivers and bullocks: this was the commencement of the Land Transport of the Army.

No opposition was offered to the landing, which was effected without any casualties or accidents, save a few horses drowned. The weather, which had been fine, changed; in the afternoon it rained, and at night the troops on shore were deluged, rain coming down in such torrents as could scarcely be surpassed even in India. With morning the clouds cleared away, and a bright sunshine made amends for the past night, and the trials of the first bivouac in the Crimea.

The morning of the 19th. of September witnessed the commencement of the march of the allied forces towards Sebastopol, and in the evening occurred the first actual encounter with the enemy. This took place between the advanced cavalry of the British, supported by the first brigade of the light division, and a strong body of dragoons and cossacks, with artillery. The Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry exhibited most praiseworthy steadiness, his lordship's coolness and spirit being specially mentioned in the official despatch, and the enemy's artillery was soon silenced by the batteries which Lord Raglan ordered to be brought into action. Four men only were wounded in this affair, and the allies bivouacked on the left bank of the Bulganak. This insignificant stream was most welcome after the wear-

some day's march, made under a burning sun, and an absence of water. On the morning of the 20th. of September both armies moved towards the Alma. It was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should attack the enemy's left, by crossing this river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it; the rest of the French divisions were to move up the heights in their front, whilst the right and centre of the Russian position were to be attacked by the British.

By nature the position taken up by the Russians, which crossed the great road about two miles and a half from the sea, was very strong. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, varying from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet, that from the sea closely bordered the left bank of the river, here terminated and formed their left; and turning thence round a spacious amphitheatre, or wide valley, ended at a salient pinnacle, where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening occurred a low ridge of different heights, from sixty to one hundred feet, distant about six hundred to eight hundred yards from the river, to which it was parallel. The river, although generally fordable, had extremely rugged banks, which were in most parts steep;—the willows along it had been felled, to prevent them from affording cover to the assailants, with the exception of those below the bridge, which were full of Russian riflemen.

On the right bank of the Alma, in front of the position, at a distance of about two hundred yards from the river, is situated the village of Bourliouk;—the wooden bridge of which had been partly destroyed by the Russians.

The key of the position was the lofty pinnacle and ridge before described, and there consequently the preparations for defence were the most considerable. Half-way down the height, and across its front, was a trench extending some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. Somewhat retired on the right was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the entire right of the position. Artillery was also posted at the several points which best commanded the passage of the river

and its approaches. On the slopes of these hills, which formed a kind of table-land, were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, and the heights above were occupied by his great reserve, the whole variously estimated from thirty to upwards of forty thousand men.

Such was the Russian position; but its extraordinary strength only stimulated the Allies to deeds of more than ordinary daring,—on this, for the first time during many centuries, that British and French soldiers were to fight side by side.

Half an hour before the battle is thus vividly described by Mr. N. A. Woods, in his work entitled "The Past Campaign: a Sketch of the War in the East, from the Departure of Lord Raglan to the Capture of Sebastopol:"—"The day was clear and hot: not a cloud in the sky—not a breath in the air. Except the clank of artillery chains, and the occasional neigh of a horse, there was a dead silence, which, as your eye glanced over the glittering masses of soldiers, was solemn and impressive. The close dark lines of our adversaries at the other side of the Alma were equally steady. So still, so silent, lay both posts, that had I shut my eyes, I could have imagined myself in a perfect solitude."

A change was soon to come over the scene, and the stillness was about to be broken by the stern alarms of battle. Both armies advanced on the same alignment, the British in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery; the second division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the third French Division, under His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the light division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the third division under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The fourth division under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve, to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the Russian cavalry, which had shewn themselves in those directions.

Upon approaching within range of the guns, whose fire soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, the supporting divisions following the movement. Scarcely had this taken place, when the village of Bourliouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the Russians at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. In consequence of this, two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams's brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, had to pass, under a sharp fire, the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right; whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, with the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of the position with the utmost gallantry and steadiness. Meanwhile, Sir George Brown, with the light division, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The advance was made under great disadvantages, the rugged and broken banks of the river offering most serious obstacles, whilst the vineyards through which the troops had to pass, (the men suffering from thirst eagerly seizing bunches of grapes,*) and the felled trees rendered every species of formation under a galling fire almost an impossibility. Sir George, nevertheless, persevered in this difficult operation, and the first brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying the great redoubt, aided materially by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott. The heavy fire of grape and musketry to which the troops were opposed, and the casualties sustained in consequence by the 7th., 23rd., and 33rd. regiments, compelled this brigade partially to relinquish its hold. The Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support; when a

* A parallel circumstance is found in the campaigns in Spain, during the reign of Queen Anne. The day before the battle of Saragossa, which was fought on the 20th. August, 1710, several men who were so pressed with hunger and thirst as to venture to gather grapes in a vineyard situated between the two armies, were shot by the enemy's out-posts.

brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.*

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, with the Highland Brigade, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, co-operating with the Guards. Major-General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure, and which was considered almost impregnable.

The 95th. Regiment,† immediately on the right of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered equally with that old corps and the 55th. an immense loss. The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual, whilst the exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action, were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the victory. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance; and Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank of the enemy. It likewise appears by Lord Raglan's despatch, that although the nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of cavalry, they succeeded at the close of the battle in capturing some prisoners.

Lord Raglan specially expressed his obligations to the following officers in his official despatch:—Lieutenant-Generals Sir George Brown,‡ Sir De Lacy Evans, His Royal Highness

* "The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division, and that of Sir George Brown were superb."—*Marshal St. Arnaud's Despatch*.

† Lord Raglan, in a subsequent despatch, dated October 31st., 1854, again adverts to the loss sustained by the 95th. Regiment. "I omitted in my despatch of the 28th. September, to state, that, when in the battle of the Alma, Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith was obliged, in consequence of being severely wounded, to leave the field, Major Champion assumed the charge of the 95th., which your Grace will recollect was one of the regiments that suffered the most; and he gained great credit by the way in which he conducted the command."

‡ "The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small

the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard England, Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and the Earl of Lucan; Major-Generals Bentinck, Sir Colin Campbell, Pennefather, and Codrington; and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Strangways, the last-named officer having the direction of the Royal Artillery. Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Brigadier-General Tylden, the commanding Royal Engineer, Major Wellesley, Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, and Brigadier-General Airey, Quartermaster-General.

His Lordship also expressed his obligations to his military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of his personal staff, "for their zeal, intelligence, and gallantry;" and likewise to Lieutenant Derriman, of the Royal Navy.

The cheerfulness with which the regimental officers had submitted to unusual privations was not forgotten. It being necessary to bring into the country every available cavalry and infantry soldier, prevented the embarkation of the baggage animals, so that the officers had nothing but what they could carry, and were, with the men, without tents or covering. Not a murmur was, however, heard, for all appeared impressed with the necessity of the arrangement. "The conduct," adds his lordship, "of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive, and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field,*

proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty.

I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieutenant-General Sir de Lacy Evans, who likewise conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in the carrying out a most difficult operation.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the light division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of shewing the enemy his devotion to Her Majesty, and to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member."
—*Lord Raglan's Despatch.*

* As an instance of this, the following circumstance has been narrated to the author by an officer, who, on following the second division up the heights after the battle, found a poor fellow that had escaped un-

I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished, and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer, as they had exhibited before they went into action."

Nor were the Royal Navy omitted, for his lordship continues,—“I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to Your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy, for the invaluable assistance they afforded the Army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased, from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach—a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate—an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness. I mention no names, fearing I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty. Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance and providing for emergencies.”

In a subsequent despatch Lord Raglan thus brought forward the services of other officers:—

“Balaklava, September 28th., 1854.

“MY LORD DUKE,

“In continuation of my despatch of the 23rd. instant, I beg leave to lay before your Grace the names of the officers who have been brought to my notice by the Generals of Division, and the Heads of Departments.

touched by the enemy's fire, dying of cholera. He offered the man a drop of brandy, who refused it, saying, “It's too late, sir, there is no use wasting it on me.”

“Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown speaks in the highest terms of Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Chester, of the 23rd., who was unfortunately killed, and of Captain Bell, who succeeded to the command, and brought the regiment out of action; Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, of the 33rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, of the 19th., who was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, of the 77th. Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th.; also of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Major Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, each commanding a wing of that corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, commanding the artillery; of Captain Brandling, commanding a nine-pounder troop of Horse Artillery; Captain Anderson, commanding a Field Battery; and Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers; likewise of Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan and Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General’s Department; and Captain Hallowell, of the latter, and Captain Whitmore, and the other officers of his personal staff; and Captains Glyn and Mackenzie, the Brigade-Majors, serving with the Division.

“Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge recommends Colonel the Honourable Francis Hood, of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Honourable George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards; and Colonel Sir Charles Hamilton, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 42nd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, of the 79th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon; and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, the Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain Butler and the Honourable Arthur Hardinge, the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Division, and Major the Honourable James Macdonald, and the other officers of his personal staff; also Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, commanding, and Captains Paynter and Woodhouse, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Chapman, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, and Captain the Honourable Percy Fielding, the Brigade Major of the Division.

“Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans eulogizes the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, of the Quartermaster-General’s Department, who was wounded, I hope

not severely; Major Lysons, of the 23rd., acting as Assistant Adjutant-General in the absence, from sickness, of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, Captain Lane Fox, and Captain Thompson, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Captain Allix, and the other officers of his personal staff. He also praises the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoey, of the 30th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 55th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith, of the 95th., who was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st.; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th.; and Major Dalton, of the 49th.; Lieutenant-Colonels Fitzmayer and Dupuis, and Captains Turner and Swinton, of the Royal Artillery, and to these I may add Captain Lovell, of the Royal Engineers, Brevet-Majors Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade-Majors of the Division.

"I consider it my duty especially to recommend Captain Adye, of the Royal Artillery, the principal staff officer of that branch of the service, and Captain the Honourable Edward Gage, Brigade-Major of Artillery, and Major Tylden, Brigade-Major of the Royal Engineers, and Major the Honourable Edward Pakenham, and Captain Weare, who was wounded, of the Adjutant-General's, and of Captains Wetherall, Woodford, Sankey, and Hamilton, of the Quartermaster-General's Department.*

"Mr. Commissary-General Filder and Dr. Hale, the principal medical officer, were in the field the whole time, and merit my approbation for their exertions in discharging their onerous duties.

I have, etc.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RAGLAN."

The various episodes of this victory would fill a volume of themselves: the newspapers were eagerly sought after, and

* Lord Raglan, in his despatch dated 11th. November, 1854, relating to the officers who distinguished themselves at Inkermann, adds—"I profit by this opportunity to render justice to two officers whom I omitted to mention in my despatch of the 28th. September. The one, Captain Maude, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who has since been badly wounded, distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, as I myself observed; the other, Captain W. Pitcairn Campbell, became the senior officer of the 23rd. Regiment, when Lieutenant-Colonel Chester was killed, and though severely wounded, could hardly be persuaded to quit the field."

the letters from the actors in the busy scene of war, and from correspondents of the public journals proved of untiring interest. The gallant deeds which have procured the Victoria Cross, and the French and Sardinian War Medals, will appear regimentally, which will therefore render it unnecessary to dwell here upon many of the individual acts of heroism performed by officers and men, not only in this the first general action of the campaign, but also during the siege of Sebastopol. Some of the epistles are full of graphic touches; they shew how the Duke of Cambridge roughed it like the rest, and slept with his head covered by a tilt cart. How Sir George Brown's horse, pierced by eleven shots, brought him to the ground, but rising unhurt, he again led the soldiers on. How Colonel Chester, with eight officers, fell at the head of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and how severely the regiment suffered. As Corporal Harwood writes—"Our artillery kept up a tremendous fire at them for an hour and a half, at the end of which the order ran through our lines, 'Light division advance and take the entrenchments.' The 23rd. was in the light division, and on we went, covered by two companies of the Rifle Brigade. We crossed a vineyard, and were led by Colonel Chester through the river, the opposite bank of which was very steep. The Colonel went through with us,—we all shared alike,—and as we clambered out the enemy gave us a fierce fire, the cannon belching forth murderous volleys of grape and round shot, and musket balls fell as thick as hail. The men fell dead and wounded before me and at my side. They fell in every direction, and mechanically I still pressed on untouched. Up the hill we went with the Rifle Brigades, and half-way up the heights we reached the cannons' mouths, which were planted on the entrenchments. Our regiment was about to cross the stockade in the enemy's position, when the word was given, 'Cease firing, and retire,' because we were in danger of firing on the French. Our Colonel rushed in front of us, shouting 'No, no, on lads!' He fell with the word on his lips: he never spoke or raised his head again. We *did* retire then, and an unfortunate mistake it was, for the enemy returned to the guns we had once silenced, and gave us some terrific volleys; but we soon rallied, and sup-

ported by the 7th., 33rd., a portion of the Guards, and the Highlanders, we rushed up the hill again, and the enemy fled in every direction."

This letter refers to an unfortunate mistake which occurred. A mounted officer called out "cease firing, you are firing on the French;" the words ran down the line and caused some hesitation and confusion. The Russians took advantage of it in a moment, and advancing some heavy columns, drove the light division back from the redoubt; the first division, then at some distance in the rear, at once advanced and re-took the redoubt. The light division rallied, and again pushed on in a second line, when the key of the enemy's position having been thus forced, and his left turned by the French, the foe retreated on all sides.

More than ordinary interest was created by the circumstances under which Captain and Lieutenant Eddington, of the 95th., met their deaths. When the former dropped, early in the charge, with a ball in his chest, he was left for a few moments on the hill side, whilst the regiment fell back to re-form. A Russian rifleman, kneeling down beside him, pretended to raise his canteen to the wounded officer's lips, and deliberately blew his brains out. This was in sight of the regiment, and as they charged up the hill, the Lieutenant, maddened by the sight, rushed forward to avenge his beloved brother's death, but in a few moments met a similar fate, his breast being absolutely riddled with the storm of grape-shot and rifle balls.

During the battle the Russians had succeeded in getting away all their guns but two, one of which, a sixteen-pounder, with two horses to it, was taken by Captain Bell, of the 23rd., who received the Victoria Cross. This officer ran up to the driver as he was trying to make off, and held a pistol to his head; the man jumped off his horse, when the Captain took the gun back to the rear. Captain Donovan, of the 33rd., scratched his name on the other gun, but there being no horses to it, he could not remove it. Lieutenant-Colonel Chester and Captain Evans were killed near the redoubt, and Major Lysons being at the time with the second division, as Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Campbell

next took the command, but was soon hit, first slightly on the head;—in a few minutes afterwards he received a ball in the thigh, which obliged him to go to the rear; the honour of bringing the Royal Welsh out of action was thus reserved for Captain Bell.

In all battles the defence of the colours necessarily forms an interesting feature, and Alma exhibited several instances. The 33rd., Duke of Wellington's Regiment, had nineteen sergeants killed or wounded, chiefly in defence of the colours. Captain Robert William Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards, was wounded when carrying the colours, but continued with them throughout the day. The Scots Fusilier Guards had a memorable contest for theirs. Lieutenants Lindsay and Thistlethwayte, who carried the colours, cut their way through the enemy, and though the broken staff, and the marks of sixteen bullets, shewed the severity of the struggle, and the colour-sergeants were struck down pierced with bullets, yet, bearing as it were "a charmed life," these gallant officers, unwounded, bore their colours triumphantly to the top of the hill.

Lieutenant Anstruther, of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, having been killed near the redoubt, whilst carrying the Queen's colour, it was picked up by private William Evans, No. 8 company, who gave it to Corporal Luby; it was afterwards carried by Sergeant Luke O'Connor, who was shot in the breast, and fell, but, recovering himself, would not relinquish the colour, and carried it till the end of the action, although urged by Lieutenant Granville to go to the rear on account of his wound, for which he was praised by Major-General Sir William Codrington on the field, was recommended for and obtained his commission in the 23rd., (in which he is now a Captain,) on account of his gallantry, and has received the Victoria Cross and the Sardinian War Medal.* Corporal Luby has also obtained the latter for his services on this occasion.

Lieutenant Butler was shot under the regimental colour; Lieutenant Granville next volunteered to carry it, but there

* This officer also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, 8th. September, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs.

being no officer with his company, Major-General Codrington, who was riding up and down the ranks on his grey horse during the whole action, directed a sergeant to be sent to take it. The honour of carrying the colour out of action fell to the lot of Sergeant Honey Smith.

During the action the regimental colour of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers was found by Captain Pearson, (Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown,) who was then riding by, in the hands of a soldier lying on the ground, the officers and sergeants that had carried it having been disabled. He picked it up, but no officer of that corps being near, Major-General Codrington desired him to give it to Captain Bell, saying that "it cannot be in safer keeping than with the Royal Welsh." The colour was accordingly placed between those of the 23rd. regiment, and there carried by a sergeant of the 7th. until the termination of the battle.*

Lieutenant the Honourable Hugh Annesley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was severely wounded by a ball, which entered the left cheek and went out at the mouth, taking away the front teeth. So severe a wound did not damp the spirits of this gallant officer, for in a letter to his mother, the Countess Annesley, speaking of a friend who visited him and was scarcely able to recognise him, he expressed a hope that one of his decayed teeth had gone with the rest of his brethren; and adds that "there is a good bit of tongue gone also, but the doctors say that will not signify, and that I shall speak as plainly as ever, or at most with a *becoming lisp*; so altogether I think even you must allow that I have every reason to be thankful, and I hope you will not allow yourself to fret the least about me."

Many similar instances of comfort extracted from the old adage "it might have been worse," were displayed both by officers and men. No trials were able to damp their ardour, and against such spirits it is impossible to hold any position, however formidable.

* For this and other interesting information the author is indebted to Colonel Lysons, C.B., who served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and is now employed as Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir James Frederick Love, K.C.B., Inspector General of Infantry.

In "Letters from Head-Quarters," by an Officer on the Staff, the termination of the battle is thus graphically told:—"The men were tired, and many almost exhausted for want of water. Lord Raglan rode up and down the line of troops, the men cheering him vociferously. There was such a shaking of hands; one felt very choky about the throat, and very much inclined to cry, as one wrung the hand of a friend; and 'God bless you, old fellow—so glad to see you all right!' and like expressions, were heard on every side between brother officers. It was a touching sight to see the meeting between Lord Raglan and Sir Colin Campbell. The latter was on foot, as his horse had been killed in the earlier part of the action. He went up to his lordship, and, with tears in his eyes, shook hands, saying it was not the first battle-field they had won together, and that now he had a favour to ask, namely, that as his Highlanders had done so well, he might be allowed to claim the privilege of wearing a Scotch bonnet. To this Lord Raglan, of course, gave a smiling assent; and, after a few more words of friendship on both sides, they parted to their several duties."

The French, with their wonted chivalry, commenced the attack, and Marshal St. Arnaud's words evinced that they had not degenerated, and that "they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and Jena;" and he thus paid a deserved tribute to the British:—"On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy, and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket-shot he displayed a calmness which never left him."

By six o'clock in the evening the French Marshal's tent was set up on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff had stood in the morning: the Russian commander considered himself so secure of victory, that he left his carriage there, which Marshal St. Arnaud took possession of; and it is recorded that a party of ladies had journeyed from Sebastopol, and were stationed on a hill to witness the destruction of the allies.

Such a success was not obtained without great loss. The

battle commenced at about half-past one, and lasted a few minutes over two hours. The British casualties were twenty-five officers killed, and eighty-one wounded; three hundred and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men were killed; one thousand five hundred and fifty wounded, and nineteen missing. The French casualties were reported as about fourteen hundred *hors de combat*, Generals Canrobert and Thomas being amongst the wounded; these are believed to include all those who died in the Dobrudscha.

The following officers were killed and wounded:—

GENERAL STAFF. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant Thomas Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, Orderly Officer to the Commander of the Forces; and Captain Henry Edwin Weare, 50th. Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed.*—Captain Horace William Cust, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bentinck.

Grenadier Guards. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Honorable Hugh Manvers Percy, Lieutenants John Montagu Burgoyne and Robert William Hamilton.

Coldstream Guards. *Wounded.*—Captain Charles Baring.

Scots Fusilier Guards. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant-Colonels Charles Assheton Fitz-Harding Berkeley, J. Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple, Henry Poole Hepburn, and Francis Haygarth; Captains William Frederick Viscount Chewton, (died of wounds,) John Dugdale Astley, William Gascoine Bulwer, Duncombe F. B. Buckley, and Reginald Gipps; Lieutenants William Viscount Ennismore and the Honourable Hugh Annesley.

93rd. Highlanders. *Killed.*—Lieutenant Robert Abercromby.

SECOND DIVISION.—STAFF. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans; Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Percy E. Herbert, 43rd. Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain John Wycliffe Thompson, 10th. Hussars, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Ensign Stanilas G. B. St. Clair, 21st. Regiment, Acting Interpreter; and Captain Alastair M' Ian M' Donald, 92nd. Regiment, Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Pennefather.

30th. Regiment. *Killed.*—Lieutenant Frederick Luxmore. *Wounded.*—Captains Thomas H. Pakenham, Arthur Wellesley

Conolly, and Graham Le Fevre Dickson; Lieutenant and Adjutant Mark Walker.

55th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Brevet-Major John Baillie Rose and Captain John George Schaw. *Wounded*.—Colonel Charles Warren, C.B.; Major Frederick Amelius Whimper; Brevet-Major John Coats; Lieutenants George Edward Lawes Chartres Bissett and Edward Marcus Armstrong; and Lieutenant and Adjutant John Warren.

47th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Major Charles F. Fordyce; Lieutenants Nathaniel George Philips, Thomas William Wollocombe, (died of wounds,) and John Gittens Maycock.

95th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captains George James Dowdall and James George Eddington; Lieutenants Robert Graham Polhill and Edward William Eddington; Lieutenant and Adjutant James C. Grant Kingsley; and Lieutenant William Leman Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, attached to 95th. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Webber Smith, Major Henry Hume, Brevet-Major Alfred Thomas Heyland, Captains Vincent Wing and John Neptune Sargent, Lieutenants Alexander J. J. Macdonald and Robert Garrard, Ensigns William Braybrooke, Evelyn Bazalgette, Basil Charles Boothby, and George H. Langford Brooke; Surgeon Archibald Gordon, M.D.

THIRD DIVISION. 4th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Cobbe, and Captain George Latham Thomson.

LIGHT DIVISION. 7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Captain the Honourable William Monck. *Wounded*.—Captains the Honourable Charles Luke Hare, (died of wounds,) Charles Edward Watson, William Henry Dominic Fitzgerald; Lieutenants Dudley Persse, Hugh Robert Hibbert, Frederick Earnest Appleyard, George W. Wallace Carpenter, the Honourable Alfred Harry Crofton, Philip George Coney, James St. Clair Hobson, (Adjutant,) and Henry Mitchell Jones.

23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry George Chester; Captains Arthur Watkin Williams Wynn, Francis Edward Evans, and John Charles Conolly; Lieutenants Frederick Peter Russell Delmé Radcliffe, and Sir William Norris Young, Bart.; Second Lieutenants Henry Anstruther and Joseph Henry Butler. *Wounded*.—Captains William Pitcairn Campbell and Charles Edward Hopton; Lieutenants Henry Bathurst,

Frederic Sayer, and Augustus Applewhaite, Acting Adjutant, (died of wounds.)

33rd. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Francis Due Prè Montagu. *Wounded*.—Major Thomas Bunbury Gough; Captain Henry Charles Fitz-Gerald; Lieutenants Alexander Bruce Wallis and William Senhouse Worthington, (died of wounds;) Ensigns C. Moore Brabazon Siree and John James Greenwood.

19th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Ensign George D. Thomas Stockwell. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Sanders, Major Henry Edward M'Gee, Captain Robert Warden, Lieutenants Leonard Douglas Hay Currie and Ramsay Wardlaw, (died of wounds,) and Ensign Ambrose Marshall Cardew.

88th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Quartermaster Thomas Moore. Rifle Brigade, 2nd. Battalion. *Wounded*.—Captain the Earl of Errol.

Royal Artillery. *Killed*.—Captain Armine Dew, and Lieutenants Arthur Walsham and Robert Horsley Cockerell.

Royal Engineers. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Harry George Teesdale, (died of wounds.)

According to Prince Menschikoff's despatch the Russians had one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two killed, two thousand three hundred and fifteen wounded, and four hundred and five contusions. Amongst the former were forty-five officers. Major-Generals Karganoff and Shokanoff (the first was very severely wounded, and did not recover,) were taken prisoners.

About midnight the Russians crossed the Katcha—the position which it was reported to the Czar would, if not impregnable, at least be held for three weeks, having been taken in as many hours.

The sun went down on the evening of this memorable day upon a scene which words fail to describe, and scarcely imagination can conceive. For two days the armies continued on the field,—the time passing rapidly in tending the wounded and burying the slain. Short as the interval was, death had been busy,—Brigadier-General Tylden, of the Engineers, died of cholera on the morning of the 23rd. of September, just as the victors were leaving the heights of the Alma, on their march to the Katcha. Spite of warnings the soldiers devoured large quantities of grapes, apples, and pears, so abundant in

the Crimea, which tended to encourage the disease. The account of victory would be incomplete without the mention of two volunteers, who remained to attend to the wants of upwards of two hundred wounded Russians, that still lay upon the field; these were Dr. Thompson, surgeon of the 44th., and his servant: and the prayers of many a dying foe must have ascended to heaven for these good men who thus exhibited the highest graces of Christian devotedness. The noble-hearted Doctor fell a prey to cholera at Balaklava, on the 5th. of October following, on which day the news of Marshal St. Arnaud's death was received in camp. He had been compelled, a week previously, through ill-health, to resign his command to General Canrobert, and died at sea on the 29th. of September, his remains arriving at Constantinople on the following morning, whence they were conveyed to Paris, and honoured with a public funeral.

While thanks were being offered on Sunday, the 30th. of September, 1854, for the plenteous harvest, in every church and chapel of the land, a telegraphic message announced the news of the glorious victory of the Alma, and rumour with her thousand tongues volunteered the intelligence that Sebastopol was taken. It does not appear that the false report was the result of premeditation, and although the crowning event of the war was not to take place so speedily, there was a glorious commencement of the drama, notwithstanding that the fifth act had yet to be played out. Her Majesty's gracious approbation of the gallant conduct of the army at the battle of the Alma, was notified to the troops on the 27th. October following, and Lord Raglan particularly adverted to that portion in which the Queen's sympathy is expressed for the fallen, the wounded, and their sorrowing relatives.

“War Department, 10th. October, 1854.

“MY LORD,

“Major Lord Burghersh arrived here early in the morning of the 8th. instant, and delivered to me your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd. ultimo, communicating the details of the glorious and important victory on the banks of the Alma, which your telegraphic despatch, received on

the 1st. of this month, had already led me to anticipate.

"I lost no time in submitting to Her Majesty your Lordship's able and interesting description of this great conflict, and it is now my gratifying duty to express to your Lordship, the sense which the Queen entertains of the valuable service which you have rendered to this country, and to the cause of the allies, and the high approbation which Her Majesty has been pleased to express of the brilliant gallantry of the Forces under your command, their discipline,—worthy of veteran soldiers,—and their irresistible resolution, which no disadvantages of position could subdue.

"The Queen commands me to convey, through your Lordship, Her Majesty's commendation and thanks to Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, the other Generals of Divisions, and to all the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Army, who have on this occasion revived the recollection of the ancient glories of British Arms, and added fresh lustre to the military fame of England.

"Her Majesty feels an additional pleasure in thus recognizing the noble daring of her Soldiers, and sympathizing in their victory, when she reflects that that courage has been evinced, and those triumphs won, side by side with the troops of a Nation, whose valour the British Army has in former times admired and respected in hostile combat, but which it has now for the first time tested in the generous rivalry of an intimate brotherhood in Arms. Her Majesty trusts that the blood of the two nations so profusely shed on the banks of the Alma—a subject of deep regret to Herself and Her people,—may consecrate an alliance which shall endure for the benefit of future generations, when the remembrance of this Battle-Field is hallowed by gratitude for the consequences as well as the glories of victory.

"Within the compass of a despatch, your Lordship has comprehended nearly every detail which is necessary to render intelligible the plan of operations agreed upon by Marshal St. Arnaud and yourself, and the mode in which that plan was carried out by the ability of the Officers, and the bravery of the Men of the Allied Armies. On one subject alone you

are silent—your own distinguished service. To this, however, others have borne witness; and Her Majesty is profoundly sensible that, if Her Army has shewn itself worthy of its ancient renown, its Commander has proved himself able to uphold it, and has fulfilled the prediction written forty years ago by him under whom he learned the Art of War, and whose loss we still mourn, that he would 'become an honour to his country.'

"I am instructed by Her Majesty to express to your Lordship the very sincere sorrow which she has experienced from the perusal of the long list of gallant Officers and Men, who have been either killed or severely wounded in this memorable engagement. Such a victory could not be attained without a heavy loss; and there is every reason to believe that no disposition of your Forces would have entailed a less sacrifice, and at the same time have obtained a result so decisive that it may be hoped much future bloodshed will be prevented. Her Majesty trusts that such of her subjects as have been plunged in grief by the loss of relations and friends, will find some consolation in the reflection that those who have not survived to share in the triumph of their comrades, have fallen in a just cause, and that their names will henceforth be inscribed in the annals of their country's glory.

"The Queen will be most anxious to receive such further despatches from your Lordship as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded; and Her Majesty trusts that a very large proportion of these brave men may, before long, be restored to the ranks of your Army, and may enjoy, in future times of peace, the well-earned honours of their gallant exertions.

"The patience with which the Regimental Officers and Men bore without a murmur, the unusual privations to which they were necessarily subjected after they landed in the Crimea, has elicited Her Majesty's warmest sympathy and approval. Their sufferings from disease before that time were such as might have subdued the ardour of less gallant troops, but have in their case only proved that in the hour of Battle, they remember nothing but the call of duty.

"Your Lordship's cordial acknowledgment of the invaluable

service rendered by Sir Edmund Lyons, and the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy, will be as highly appreciated as it is justly deserved by those gallant men. Deprived of an opportunity of vindicating their ancient prowess against a fleet which refuses to take the sea, they have rendered every assistance in their power to the operations of the Army, and their noble conduct on the Field of Battle, where they soothed the sufferings of the wounded, and performed the last sad offices to the dead, will ever be remembered to their honour, and bind still more indissolubly the bonds which have long united the Military and Naval Service of The Queen.

I have, etc.,

General, the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
etc., etc.

NEWCASTLE."

Ultimately the allies proceeded to attack the south side of Sebastopol, and the combined forces quitted the Belbec (where they had arrived on the 24th.) on the 25th. of September, leaving a small force to threaten the northern side of the fortress, in order to cover the celebrated flank march of the combined armies, suggested by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne. Whilst on the march through the "Bush," by Mc Kenzie's farm, to the valley of the Tchernaya, the cavalry and artillery fell in with the rear of a Russian division, which was on its march from Sebastopol towards Simferopol; they captured all its baggage and a great quantity of small-arm ammunition. The light division was in support of the cavalry and artillery on this occasion, and the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers were leading the column; the second battalion of the rifle brigade went on in advance with the guns, and were in immediate contact with the enemy. On that evening, and the morning of the 26th., the troops arrived at the plain of Balaklava, having passed through a tract of country densely wooded, and without regular roads. The small garrison of Balaklava, consisting of about sixty men, surrendered at the first approach of the light division, after firing a few shot from some mortars, when this little town was forthwith entered and placed by the British in a posture of defence.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.*

On the 28th. of September, the British Siege Train, consisting of eight companies of Royal Artillery, commenced disembarking, and notwithstanding the smallness of the harbour of Balaklava, and the want of suitable facilities for the reception of the guns, shot, and shell, the whole *matériel* was landed in five days, the sailors of the Royal Navy rendering good service on this and other occasions.

The basis of operations, in connection with the fleets, being now attained, the main body of the British army moved forward towards Sebastopol, and occupied ground on the western side of the plateau, near the "Maison d'Eau," General Bosquet's division taking up a position beyond Cathcart's Hill, on the extreme right. The celebrated Redan and Flagstaff batteries occupied the centre of the position, and ships of war were moored in the dockyard and careening creeks, and at the head of the harbour, in order that their

* It cannot be too generally known that there is an excellent model of the "Siege of Sebastopol," deposited in the Museum of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, which forms a worthy companion to that of the battle of Waterloo, by Captain Siborne, also to be seen there. The Sebastopol model owes its origin to the following circumstances:—While the war in the Crimea was still being carried on, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, as a mark of the continued interest he has always taken in the above Institution, presented to its Museum, in November, 1855, a model of the Siege of Sebastopol, based upon the best information that could at that time be procured in England. His Royal Highness, on presenting it, made a stipulation that the council would take steps to mark, in colour or otherwise, the exact position of the attacks of the Allies, and of the Russian defences at the time of the capture of the place.

The council lost no time in inviting some officers who had lately returned from the Crimea, to undertake the completion of the model, according to His Royal Highness's wishes; difficulties, however, presented themselves in endeavouring to carry this out in a satisfactory manner, which it was found impossible to overcome. In the meantime, at the expiration of the war in 1856, the officers of the Royal Engineers and of the Quartermaster-General's department, had completed their official surveys of the country, and, with His Royal Highness's concurrence, it was resolved to construct a new model, based upon the latest and most accurate information, Colonel F. W. Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, who was wounded at the battle of Inkermann, undertook the execution, the officers of the army and navy being invited to subscribe to a fund for defraying the necessary expenses, the Prince Consort heading the list with a donation of fifty pounds. The model is constructed to a horizontal scale of eleven inches to one mile, or one inch to four hundred and eighty feet. A succinct but valuable description of the model by Colonel Hamilton has been printed, from which the above particulars have been extracted.

broad-sides might be brought to bear on any lines of approach attempted by the storming parties of the allied troops. Batteries were at once commenced to be established in order to reduce the fire of the enemy's artillery, and an alteration was made in the relative positions of the French and English forces, with a view of bringing the former nearer their base of operations at Kamiesh. To effect this, the British were ordered to carry on the attacks on the left of the enemy, for which purpose they moved to the right until their right was beyond the west of the ridge on which the Russians had a large advanced white tower, afterwards the famed Malakoff.

It was a busy time for the assailants; guns and siege *matériel* had to be brought to the front; ammunition, military stores, and provisions were conveyed with great labour for seven miles, that being the distance from the port of Balaklava. Obstacles only nerved the soldiers to increased exertion, and day by day some new earthwork was completed, some guns placed, or heaps of ammunition accumulated for the destruction of the place. Determined efforts at the same time were made by the Russians to frustrate the efforts of the besieging troops, and their sharpshooters had frequent skirmishes with the outlying pickets.

FIRST BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

EVERY heart beat high with expectation on the 16th. of October, for on the morrow was to commence the first bombardment of Sebastopol, and at half-past six o'clock on the morning of that day one hundred and twenty-six pieces of ordnance, from the French and British batteries, opened their fire on the fortress. The tower of the Malakoff by ten o'clock had become untenable, and all its guns had been either damaged or dismounted, whilst the earthen battery round it had slackened its fire. Five hours afterwards the Redan was so considerably injured by an explosion in its rear, that only three guns remained standing; during the afternoon several explosions occurred in the lines of the enemy.

It was not until one o'clock that the allied fleets com-

menced their share in the fray. At this period the French batteries had ceased firing, two of their magazines having exploded, which completely disabled two of their batteries. Thus the Russians directed their whole attention to the British lines, and such of their guns, relieved from the French bombardment, as could be turned against the British batteries were brought to bear thereon, but the latter did not suspend their fire until evening. A determined sortie was made by the Russians against the extreme left of the French, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, but, after displaying great gallantry, they were compelled to retire.

The ammunition expended from the mortars and guns during the bombardment of the 17th. of October, amounted to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one rounds, of which two thousand seven hundred and forty-five were from mortars. Each of the shells from the Lancaster guns cost about twenty-five pounds, and three hundred and seventy were fired on this occasion, which alone made it a costly proceeding.

Shortly after day-break on the 18th. of October the British batteries re-opened their fire, and continued it during the day. This was replied to by a formidable fire from the Russians, who had repaired the works and re-mounted the guns in the famous Redan. The French were employed in repairing their batteries, and were therefore not in a position to assist, so that the British stood alone in this day's cannonade. On the following morning, the French having succeeded in that respect, the whole of the Anglo-French lines renewed the bombardment. It however became evident that Sebastopol could not be assaulted so early as was at first anticipated, and consequently many changes in the works of attack had to be made: the fire of the Russians continued such as to prevent the principal alterations being effected otherwise than during the night.

Upon the decease of Colonel Alexander, from apoplexy, on the 19th. October, Captain Gordon was appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers.

The following officers were killed and wounded from the 18th. to 21st. October, 1854:—

Artillery. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major C. Colville Young.

Grenadier Guards, 3rd. Battalion. *Killed*.—Colonel the Honourable Francis G. Hood. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Captain William Gordon Cameron, and Lieutenant Francis Byam Davies.

44th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain Andrew Browne, Lieutenant Michael Bradford, and Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons.

68th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain Horatio Harbord Morant.

95th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith, and Captain Julius A. R. Raines.

ACTION AT BALAKLAVA,

25TH. OCTOBER, 1854.

THE toils, difficulties, and sameness of trench life were shortly to be varied by a conflict which will ever be memorable in British military annals, occurring too, as it did, on the anniversary of one of England's remarkable victories, that of Agincourt. The low range of heights traversing the plain at the bottom of which Balaklava is situated, was protected by four small redoubts, hastily constructed. Of these, three had guns; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Kamara, in advance of the right flank of the British, a work of somewhat more importance was established. No other force being disposable, the several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops. The only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a portion of a battalion of detachments, composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the third division, was the 93rd. Highlanders. On the heights, behind the right, were placed the Marines, who had been landed from the fleet by Vice-Admiral Dundas. The whole of these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, who had been taken, with the 93rd., from the first division.

At an early hour on the morning of the 25th. of October,

the enemy attacked the position in front of Balaklava. Lord Raglan, in consequence, withdrew from before Sebastopol the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and brought them down into the plain. General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The first operation of the enemy was the attack on the work on the British side of the village of Kamara, which, after very little resistance, they carried: they likewise obtained possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time. The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

Advancing in great strength, supported by artillery, the Russian cavalry appeared on the scene. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd., but were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie. The other, and larger mass, turned towards the heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, (now Adjutant-General to the Forces,) under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. Notwithstanding that the ground was anything but favourable for the attack of the dragoons, no obstacle could check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which, although far superior in numbers, soon sought safety in flight.

No writer has surpassed Mr. Russell's description of this exciting scene.* "As lightning flashes through a cloud, the

* All inventions and resources were pressed into service during the war: photography lent its aid; the telegraphic wire and a railroad were ultimately constructed; and Soyer made his culinary campaign; but from the first the leading public journals had their representatives in the field. The letters of Mr. W. H. Russell, the special correspondent of "The Times," were eagerly read by all, and the above has been extracted from that gentleman's work, "The British Expedition to the Crimea."

Greys and Enniskilleners pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword-blades in the air, and then the Greys and the red-coats disappeared in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we saw them emerging with diminished numbers, and in broken order, charging against the second line. It was a terrible moment. 'God help them! they are lost!' was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been utterly smashed by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy's squadron, and already grey horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like one bolt from a bow, the 4th. Dragoon Guards, riding straight at the right flank of the Russians; and the 5th. Dragoon Guards, following close after the Enniskilleners, rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and put them to utter rout.

"This Russian horse in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons, was flying with all its speed before a force certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip: in the enthusiasm, officers and men took off their caps, and shouted with delight; and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, they clapped their hands again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, Aide-de-Camp, to convey his congratulations to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and to say 'Well done!'"

Lord Raglan observed in his despatch, that "the charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed; it was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and the officers and men engaged in it."

As the Russians withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, Lord Raglan directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights. Not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was being made to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their object. Meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, (so runs the despatch,) the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the light brigade. This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour, attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons, and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy. This movement was effected without haste or confusion; but the loss sustained was severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The casualties in killed, wounded, and missing, in what is popularly known as "the Death Ride,"* amounted to thirty-

* The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, had attacked our brigade of hussars (6th. Cavalry Division,) with extraordinary impetuosity, but being themselves assailed in flank by four squadrons of our combined regiment of Lancers, they were thrown back, while the artillery of the 12th. and 16th. divisions fired after them with canister, and the Lancers with their carbines."

"The English cavalry, while charging our hussars, succeeded in penetrating to the battery of Don Cossacks, No. 3, and cut down some of its gunners."—*Extract from Prince Menschikoff's despatch, dated 25th. October, 1854.*

"The enemy's attack was most pertinacious; he charged our cavalry

eight officers and three hundred and fifty-six non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Three hundred and eighty-one horses were killed. The 93rd. Highlanders did not sustain any loss. The following are the names of the officers:—

Staff. *Killed*.—Captains the Honourable Walter Charteris, 92nd. Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Lucan; George Lockwood, 8th. Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Cardigan; and Louis Edward Nolan, half pay 15th. Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airey. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan; Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, 5th. Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, 21st. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General the Earl of Cardigan; and Lieutenant Alexander James Hardy Elliot, 5th. Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Scarlett.

5th. Dragoon Guards. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Frederick Hay Swinfen, and Cornet the Honourable Grey Neville.

1st. Royal Dragoons. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Yorke, Captains William de Cardonnel Elmsall, George Campbell, and Cornet William Wray Hartopp.

2nd. Dragoons. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Darby Griffith, Captain George Calvert Clarke, Cornets Lenox Prendergast and Henry Edwardes Handley.

4th. Light Dragoons. *Killed*.—Major John T. Douglass Halkett, and Lieutenant Henry Astley Sparke. *Wounded*.—Captains George John Brown and Thomas Hutton.

8th. Hussars. *Killed*, (exclusive of Captain Lockwood, on the Staff.)—Lieutenant John Charles Henry Viscount Fitz Gibbon. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck and Edward Seager, (Adjutant,) and Cornet George Gooch Clowes.

11th. Hussars. *Wounded*.—Captain Edwin Adolphus Cook, Lieutenant Harrington Astley Trevelyan, and Cornet George Powell Houghton.

in spite of the grape fired with great precision from six guns of the light battery, No. 7, in spite of the fire of the skirmishers of the regiment 'Odessa,' and of a company of the fourth battalion of 'Tirailleurs,' that stood on the right wing, and even unheeding the artillery of General Yabokritski."—*General Liprandi's report to Prince Menschikoff, 26th. Oct., 1854.*

13th. Light Dragoons. *Killed*.—Captains John Augustus Oldham and Thomas Howard Goad, and Cornet Hugh Montgomery.

17th. Lancers. *Killed*.—Captain John Pratt Winter, and Lieutenant John Henry Thomson. *Wounded*.—Captains William Morris, Robert White, and Augustus Frederick Cavendish Webb, Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, Bart., and Cornet and Adjutant John Chadwick.

The following officers of the cavalry division were specially mentioned as having distinguished themselves in the action of the 25th. October:—Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, commanding Light Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, commanding Heavy Brigade; Colonel Lord George Paget, commanding 4th. Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, commanding 8th. Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Hodge, commanding 4th. Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, commanding 2nd. Scots Greys; Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, commanding 1st. Royal Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel White, commanding 6th. Inniskilling Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, commanding 11th. Hussars; Captain Jenyns, commanding 13th. Light Dragoons; Captain Morris, commanding 17th. Lancers; Captain Burton, commanding 5th. Dragoon Guards; Captain Maude, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Lord William Paulet, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division; Lieutenant-Colonel Mayow, Brigade Major, Light Cavalry Brigade; Major Mc Mahon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division; Captain Conolly, Brigade Major, Heavy Brigade; Captain C. P. Beauchamp Walker, 7th. Dragoon Guards, first Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan; and Captain Edward Fellowes, 12th. Lancers, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division.

It must not be omitted that the Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on the English left, and gallantly charging a Russian battery, checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered an essential service to the British cavalry.

After this the enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the first division, and the fourth division, returned to their original

encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the first division, which was left in support of Sir Colin Campbell by General Canrobert. The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also continued in the valley. Sir George Cathcart, the fourth division being advanced close to the heights, caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns. This redoubt had to be abandoned at nightfall, in consequence of its being so exposed, from the enemy's retaining possession of the two others; and Lord Raglan, seeing that the means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning, had proved wholly inadequate, decided, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate the force, which was subsequently increased by a considerable body of seamen. The Russians, although unsuccessful in their chief object, had, by their occupation of the Turkish redoubts, obliged the British to abandon the use of the Woronzoff road for the circuitous route by the Col de Balaklava.

SORTIE OF THE 26TH. OF OCTOBER.

THE partial success already described induced the enemy to make a sortie on the following day; and about noon, on the 26th. of October, an assault was made on the right flank of the British position at Inkermann, where the second division was posted under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who was attacked by several columns of infantry, supported by artillery. The division immediately formed line in advance of the camp,—the left under Major-General Pennefather, the right under Brigadier-General Adams, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, and the captains of batteries, (Turner and Yates,) promptly posted their guns and opened fire. Immediately on the cannonade being heard the Duke of Cambridge brought up the brigade of Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieutenant-Colonel

Dacres. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude, and from a greater distance, approached the position with five French battalions; Sir George Cathcart, with a regiment of rifles hastened to the scene of action, and Sir George Brown pushed forward two guns in co-operation by the left. The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their guns, on the mound hill; but the pickets, then chiefly of the 30th. and 49th. regiments, resisted them with remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th., Captains Atcherley and Bayly, of the 30th., all of whom were severely wounded, greatly distinguished themselves. Great bravery was also displayed at this point by Sergeant Daniel Sullivan, of the 30th., who was subsequently appointed to a commission in the 82nd. regiment.

Meanwhile, the eighteen guns in position, including those of the first division, were served with the utmost energy, and in half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to abandon the field. The batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the Russian columns, which, being also exposed to the close fire of the advanced infantry, soon fell into complete disorder, and, taking to flight, were literally chased by the 30th. and 95th. regiments over the ridges and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennefather eventually effected the recall of the men. The above regiments and pickets were gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, 30th., Major Eman, 41st., and Majors Champion and Hume, 95th. The Russians were similarly pursued farther towards the right, by four companies of the 41st., gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, Assistant Quartermaster-General. The 47th. also contributed. The 55th. were held in reserve.

Upwards of eighty prisoners were captured, and about one hundred and thirty of the enemy's dead were left within or near the British position. It was estimated that the Russian casualties could scarcely be less than six hundred. The British loss exceeded eighty, of whom were twelve killed, and five officers wounded. This affair has received the name of "Little Inkermann."

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans spoke most highly in his official despatch of Major-General Pennefather, Brigadier-General Adams, Lieutenant-Colonels Herbert, Dacres, Fitzmayer, Captains Turner, Yates, Wodehouse, and Hamley.* He also recommended to Lord Raglan's consideration the excellent services of Captains Glasbrook and Thompson, of the Quartermaster-General's department; the Brigade Majors, Captains Armstrong and Thackwell; and his personal staff, Captains Allix, Gubbins, and the Honourable William Boyle.

The Royal Artillery had Captain Spencer Philip John Childers killed: the following officers were wounded:—Royal Artillery.—Captain Edward Mowbray, and Lieutenant John Edward Hope. 1st. Foot.—Lieutenant John Martin Brown. 30th. Regiment.—Captains Francis Topping Atcherley, and Paget Bayly. 41st.—Lieutenant Hugh Charles Harriott. 49th.—Lieutenant John Augustus Conolly,† and Ensign Patrick Cahill. 50th.—Brevet Major the Honourable James Pierce Maxwell. 57th.—Lieutenant James Hornby Buller. 88th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Dillon Maule. Fourteen rank and file were killed, and three sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and one rank and file wounded.

Lord Raglan thus expressed his thanks to the army for the services performed on the 25th. and 26th. of October.

General After Order.—29th. October, 1854.

"1.—The Commander of the Forces feels deeply indebted to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, for his able and persevering exertions in the action in front of Balaklava on the

* Author of the popular work entitled "The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol," now Professor of Military History, Staff College, Sandhurst.

† Lieutenant Conolly gained the Victoria Cross for his conduct on the 26th. October, 1854. When in command of a company of the 49th. Regiment on outlying picket, he made himself most conspicuous by the gallantry of his behaviour. He came particularly under the observation of Lord Raglan, while in personal encounter with several Russians in defence of his post. He ultimately fell dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Conolly was highly praised in General Orders, and promoted into the Coldstream Guards as a reward for his exemplary behaviour on this occasion, and is now Captain and Brevet Major therein.

Corporal James Owens, of the 49th. Regiment, also greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Lieutenant Conolly, for which he likewise received the Victoria Cross.

25th. instant, and he has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the brilliant manner in which the 93rd. Highlanders, under his able directions, repulsed the enemy's Cavalry. The Major-General had such confidence in this distinguished regiment, that he was satisfied that it should receive the charge in line, and the result proved that his confidence was not misplaced.

"2.—The Commander of the Forces considers it his duty to notice the brilliant conduct of the Division of Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, in the action of the 25th. instant. He congratulates Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett and the Officers and Men of the Heavy Brigade, upon their successful charge and repulse of the Russian Cavalry in far greater force than themselves; and while he condoles with Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and the Officers and Men of the Light Brigade on the heavy loss it sustained, he feels it to be due to them to place on record the gallantry they displayed, and the coolness and perseverance with which they executed one of the most arduous attacks that was ever witnessed, under the heaviest fire, and in face of powerful bodies of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

"3.—The Commander of the Forces has the greatest satisfaction in thanking Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and the Officers and Men of the Second Division, for the gallant and energetic manner in which they repulsed the powerful Sortie made upon this position on the 26th. instant.

"The conduct of all engaged was admirable; and the arrangements of the Lieutenant-General were so able and effective, as at once to ensure success, and inflict a heavy loss upon the enemy."

BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

NOVEMBER 5TH., 1854.

Two days after the sortie of the Russians had been repulsed, they were strengthened by considerable reinforcements, which

created an expectation that an extensive movement would not be long deferred, and this anticipation was fully realized. According to their own accounts they had seventy-six thousand men assembled in and near Sebastopol, when Prince Menschikoff resolved to attack the right wing of the English position. The plan proposed to be carried out, was for twenty thousand men, under Prince Gortschakoff, proceeding from Tchorgoun into the plain of Balaklava, to make a demonstration against that place, and against General Bosquet's corps of observation, to prevent any troops being detached to support the British; a like number occupied Sebastopol, of whom a portion, under General Timoffieff, was ordered to make a strong sortie against the extreme left of the French, and thereby occupy the attention of their besieging army; five thousand men were to be in observation on Mc Kenzie's Heights; the remaining thirty-one thousand, divided into two columns of attack, were destined for the immediate assault of the British position. Lieutenant-General Soimonoff, with his column of seventeen thousand five hundred men, issued from the Little Redan before daylight, on Sunday,* the memorable 5th. of November, but instead of ascending the ridge on which he then stood, so as to assault the Light Division near the Victoria Redoubt, he crossed the Careening Creek ravine at once upon quitting the town, and with his

* In the "Curiosities of War," are shewn the numerous battles which have been fought on Sundays, especially on Palm, Easter, and Whit Sundays. From the Wars of the Roses to the time of Wellington, Sunday has been memorable in English military annals. It is a stern necessity, that offers so strong a contrast to the prayer which then is ascending from ivied village church or stately city fane, to preserve us "from battle and murder, and from sudden death." The Peninsular war was fruitful in Sunday fighting, and the following instances in that and more recent campaigns, are here inserted as being intimately connected with the "Medals of the British Army:"—The second battle in Portugal, that of Vimiera, was fought on Sunday, 21st. August, 1808. The battle of Fuentes d'Onor was gained on Sunday, the 5th. of May, 1811. On Sunday evening, 10th. of January, 1812, Lord Wellington issued the brief and determined order, that "Ciudad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening, at seven o'clock." The battle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th. of February, 1814, and that of Toulouse—the last general action of the Peninsular War—occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th. of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday, the 18th. of June, 1815. The second Burmese war afforded two examples:—Easter Sunday, the 11th. April, 1852, the attack on the lines of defence at Rangoon; and the attack and capture of Pegu, on Sunday, the 21st. of November, 1852. The victory of Inkermann, as above narrated, was achieved on Sunday, the 5th. of November, 1854. And it was on Sunday, the 10th. of May, 1857, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

three leading regiments proceeded to attack the position of the Second Division. The two leading regiments of the second Russian column of thirteen thousand five hundred men, under Lieutenant-General Pauloff, having crossed the Tchernaya, and finding part of Soimonoff's column already occupying a portion of the field of battle, fell upon the outposts of the Second Division, occupying the Sandbag battery. With admirable gallantry these pickets defended the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming masses which poured in upon them, until the Second Division, under Major-General Pennefather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position. Without loss of time the Light Division was brought to the front by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol being occupied by the first brigade, under Major-General Codrington; thus protecting the British left, and guarding against attack on that side; the second brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, formed on the left of the Second Division, with the 88th. Connaught Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

The Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignment of the Second Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the Second Division.

The Brigade of Guards having driven the Russians out of the Sandbag battery, maintained that post against repeated efforts to acquire possession. The Grenadiers were in the battery, the Scots Fusiliers on their left, and the Coldstreams, who arrived afterwards, to the left of these. The Second Division occupied the ground immediately in front of their own camp, and repulsed all attempts to force that part of the position.*

* "Every bush hid a dead man, and in some places small groups lay heaped. In a spot which might have been covered by a common bell-tent, I saw lying four Englishmen and seven Russians. All the field was strewn; but the space in front of the two-gun battery, where the Guards fought, bore terrible pre-eminence in slaughter. The sides of the hill, up to and around the battery, were literally heaped with bodies. It was painful to see the noble Guardsmen, with their large forms and fine faces,

The Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from its encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkermann road; the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tchernaya. The Third Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the Fourth Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.*

So dark was the morning, independent of the drizzling rain, that it was nearly impossible to discover anything save the flash and smoke of artillery, together with a heavy musketry fire. It however soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the Second Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards. Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to the British left; the guns in the field, amounting in the whole to ninety pieces, independently however of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every

lying amidst the dogged, low-browed Russians. One Guardsman lay in advance of the battery on his back, with his arms raised in the very act of thrusting with the bayonet; he had been killed by a bullet entering through his right eye. His coat was open, and I read his name on the Guernsey frock underneath—an odd name—'Mustow.' While I was wondering why his arms had not obeyed the laws of gravity, and fallen by his side, when he fell dead, a Guardsman came up and told me he had seen Mustow rush out of the battery and charge with the bayonet, with which he was thrusting at two or three of the enemy, when he was shot. In their last charges, the Russians must have trodden at every step on the bodies of their comrades."—*"The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol,"* by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bruce Hamley, Royal Artillery.

* The first notice of the advance of the Russians was given by Sir Thomas Troubridge, who commanded the outposts of the first brigade of the light division. After relieving the advanced sentries, he went down before daybreak towards the Mamelon, and, sweeping the ground with a field-glass, descried the enemy on the opposite side of the ravine.

effort of gallantry on the part of the troops to resist them. At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined the English right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with the men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss. About the same period a determined assault was made on the extreme left of the British, and for a moment the Russians possessed themselves of four guns, three of which were re-taken by the 88th., while the fourth was speedily re-captured by the 77th. Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton. In the opposite direction the Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous; and the Brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th. Regiment of the Fourth Division, when they again advanced and re-took the redoubt. This ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of the Second Division.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th. Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and whilst attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previously to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th., was likewise severely wounded. Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy availing themselves not only of the fire of all their field-batteries, but of those in front of the works of the place, and the ship guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent, and shortly after, although

the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkermann, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them.

During the engagement, Major-General Codrington, fearing that the British position would be forced near the five-gun battery, and that the camp of the first brigade of the light division would be endangered, sent Major Mc Kenzie back to the camp, to order all the bätmen, men on guard, and any sick who could carry arms, to turn out at once. No officer being in camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 23rd., who was at the time recovering from an attack of fever, got up and took command of the parties of the three regiments of the first brigade; every man who could stand volunteered to go out; they went to the front in support of their comrades, but no serious attack was ever made in the direction of the Light Division hills, although the fire from the enemy's field-pieces across the front, especially at the before-mentioned battery, (which they completely enfiladed,) and near the old redoubt, was very heavy.

With the hope of diverting attention from the Inkermann attack, a Russian column, five thousand strong, made a sortie on the French lines, and succeeded in spiking several guns, but were gallantly repulsed, and pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol, the town being entered by a portion of the French troops, their leader, General Lourmel, meeting his death in the charge; General Forey experienced great difficulty in recalling his soldiers, who were carried away by the ardour of the chase. The Russians lost a thousand men in this attack, and the French casualties were also considerable.

Thus terminated one of the most sanguinary contests of modern times. For several weeks the troops had been subjected to constant labour, and many of them had passed the previous night in the trenches. A zealous devotion to duty characterized the gallantry of both French and English, and, after a hard-fought day, the soldiers' battle, as it has been designated, ended in a victory over, as regards numbers, an infinitely superior force.

No positive conclusion could be arrived at in regard to the actual numbers brought into the field by the Russians, as the configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns. It was, however, considered, judging from the numbers seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, that they could not have been less than sixty thousand men. The number of British troops actually engaged scarcely exceeded eight thousand* men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to six thousand, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

Prince Menschikoff's intention was to drive the British from their position, and to entrench himself at once on the heights, for several waggons, laden with fascines and gabions, were noticed in the retreating columns across the Tchernaya. His first attack was made with vigour and determination, but it was completely defeated by the British before the arrival of the French. No part was taken in the renewed assault by the Russian regiments composing the above attack, as they could not again be organized for further offensive operations.

Lord Raglan's appreciation of the services of officers would be deprived of its value, if not given in his own words. His Lordship stated in his first despatch to the Duke of Newcastle:—"I will in a subsequent despatch lay before Your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my

* Some misapprehension having arisen regarding the numbers then actually belonging to the army in the Crimea, in consequence of the above statement in Lord Raglan's despatch, the following return of the strength on the 4th. of November, 1854, is inserted.

	Cavalry.	Artillery and Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.
Under arms.....	1,417	3,154	17,436
Detached on command, Bâtimen, and otherwise employed }	449	260	4,353
Sick { Present.....	149	50	1,131
{ Absent.....	512	130	5,104
	<hr/> 2,527	<hr/> 3,594	<hr/> 28,024
Officers.....	107	147	708
Total Officers and Men, 4th. November, 1854.....			35,107

The brigade of Highlanders, upwards of 2,000 men, was at Balaklava; the third division of 3,400 men occupied the heights in rear of the trenches, a sortie from the town being expected; and about 3,600 were in the trenches; these, deducted from 17,436, the "infantry under arms," leave 8,436, nearly agreeing with the number given in the despatch.

notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather, in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens,* who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

"I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, for the excellent disposition he made of his Division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

"Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the Division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

"It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of killed, wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

"Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie.

* Afterwards Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, K.C.B., and Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters. He never recovered from the effects of his wound, and died in Paris, in August, 1855, and was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, on the 27th. of that month.

"Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British empire, and have within a short space of time been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army.

"By his death Her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

"Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life, and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character.

"The mode in which he had conducted the command of the Artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure through illness of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

"Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served."

The following is the subsequent despatch adverted to.

"Before Sebastopol, November 11th., 1854.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"When, on the 8th. instant, I reported the gallant and successful repulse of the very formidable attack made upon the position occupied by our troops above the ruins of Inkermann, I stated that I would in a subsequent Despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose conduct upon the occasion had been brought to my notice. I now proceed to discharge that duty.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reports most favourably of the exertions of Colonel the Honourable George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Reynardson, of the Grenadier Guards, and Colonel Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, as well as of Colonel Cunynghame, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Honourable

Percy Feilding, Acting Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, who was severely wounded; and of Captain Butler, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, who was unfortunately killed; and here I may mention that he was the brother of Captain Butler, who so distinguished himself at Silistria, and fell just before the siege was raised.

"The Duke of Cambridge likewise recommends Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, of the Royal Artillery, who commanded the field batteries of the First Division, which were admirably served by Captains Paynter and Wodehouse, Captain Hamley, of the Royal Artillery, acting as Staff Officer to that branch of the service; Captain Ellison, the Brigade Major to the Guards, and Major the Honourable James Macdonald (whose conduct particularly attracted my attention,) and the other Officers of his personal Staff.

"His Royal Highness speaks also in the highest terms of the spirited exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, of the 7th. Hussars, who at a critical moment rallied a few men, which enabled them to hold the ground till reinforced.*

"In the Second Division, which, as I have already informed your Grace, received the first attack, and was engaged throughout the day, the Officers whose names I have to bring forward are very numerous.

"Those who commanded the regiments of which it was composed were, without exception, either killed or wounded; and, in many instances, those who succeeded were wounded. Major-General Pennefather commends them highly. Colonel Warren, of the 55th., in command of the First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney, 55th., who succeeded to it on the former being wounded, and was himself wounded afterwards; Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, 30th., and Major Patullo, of the same regiment, who took the command of the regi-

* "At one time, while the Duke was rallying his men, a body of Russians began to single him out, and to take shots at him in the most deliberate manner. A surgeon, Mr. Wilson, 7th. Hussars, who was attached to the brigade, perceived the danger of His Royal Highness, and with the greatest gallantry and coolness, assembled a few men of the Guards, led them to the charge, and utterly routed and dispersed the Russians. The Duke's horse was killed in the course of the fight. At the close of the day he called Mr. Wilson in front of the regiment, and publicly thanked him for having in all probability saved his life."—*Expedition to the Crimea, by W. H. Russell, L.L.D.*

ment when the Lieutenant-Colonel was wounded; Major Champion, 95th. Regiment, and Major Hume, of the same corps, who were both wounded, the latter having succeeded the former in the command, and being himself relieved by Captain Davis when he was obliged to leave the field.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st., who was mortally wounded, and succeeded in the command by Major Eman; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th., who was obliged, when wounded, to relinquish his command to Major Farren; Major Dalton, of the 49th., who fell at the head of his corps, and was replaced by Major Grant; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, commanding the batteries of the Second Division, under the able direction of Captains Pennycuick and Turner; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, the Assistant-Adjutant, and Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Thompson, 10th. Hussars, and Captain Glazbrook, 49th. Regiment, the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant, and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division; Captains Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade Majors; Captain Harding, Aide-de-Camp, and the other officers attached to the Major-General's personal Staff, one of whom, Captain Allix, the First Aide-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and a most promising officer, was unfortunately killed.

"The Third Division was only partially engaged; but having been actively employed in all the siege operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England avails himself of the opportunity to mention, in terms of high approbation, the Staff Officers and officers in command of regiments, and has drawn my attention to the services of Major Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, the Honourable Major Colborne, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Wortley, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Bell, of the Royal Regiment; Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th. Regiment; Colonel the Honourable A. Spencer, of the 44th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, of the 38th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 28th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th. Regiments; Major the Honourable A. Hope, of the 60th. Regiment, Captain Daniell, of the 38th., Brigade Majors; and

Captain Edward Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards, his Aide-de-Camp.

"The superior officers of the Fourth Division, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and Brigadier-General Goldie, having fallen, and the survivor, Brigadier-General Torrens, having been severely wounded, I take upon myself to recommend the surviving officers of the Staff, namely, Colonel Windham, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Hugh Smith, 3rd. Foot, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Maitland, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, who is wounded; and Captain Street, 57th. Regiment, and Lieutenant Torrens, 23rd. Regiment, Brigade Majors; and I may here express my deep regret that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Seymour,* Scots Fusilier Guards, should have fallen. He had served on the Staff with the lamented Sir George Cathcart at the Cape, and had accompanied him to this country in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General; and he was remarkable for his intelligence, gallantry, and zeal.

"I would likewise beg to solicit your Grace's attention to the services of Colonel Horn, who commanded the 20th., and came out of action the senior officer of the division; Captain Inglis, commanding 57th., and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, commanding the 68th. Regiment, who was severely wounded; and Captain Dallas, commanding detachment of the 46th.; of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 21st., who was wounded; of Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, who unfortunately fell at the head of the 63rd., and was succeeded in the command by Major the Honourable Robert Dalzell; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade; of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wood, the senior officer of the Artillery of the Division; and Major Townsend, of the Artillery, who was unfortunately killed. He was considered a most valuable officer, and was ably succeeded by Captain Hoste. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell would have commanded the 57th., but he was on duty in the trenches.

"The officers of the Light Division, whose services have

* When Sir George Cathcart fell, Colonel Seymour rushed to his assistance, and was shot through the leg. No inducements could make him quit his beloved commander, and, in endeavouring to protect his remains, he met a soldier's death.

been brought to my notice by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was obliged by a wound in his arm to quit the field before the action terminated, and by Major-General Codrington, who succeeded him in the command, are Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Major Sir Thomas Troubridge,* of the same regiment, who was commanding in a battery, and though desperately wounded, behaved with the utmost gallantry and composure; Major Bunbury, of the 23rd., who replaced him in command; Brevet-Major Mundy, commanding the 33rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th., who was employed in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, commanding the portion of that regiment which was in the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, commanding the 77th.; Majors Straton and Dixon, of the same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, of the 19th., on duty in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Captain Ebrington, of the Rifle Brigade; and Captain Hopkins, commanding a detachment of Royal Marines, which had been brought up to replace a wing of the Rifle Brigade that had been sent down to Balaklava, and fully maintained the reputation of that distinguished corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Captain Morris, commanding the battery attached to the division; Colonel Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Hallewell, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Macdonell, and the other officers of the Lieutenant-General's personal Staff; Lieutenant the Honourable H. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Codrington; and Brigadier-General Buller's Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant the Honourable H. Clifford, whose conduct is represented to have

* Major Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, now Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces (clothing, etc.) was desperately wounded by a forty-two pound shot, and the following operations had to be performed:—The left foot was removed by Syme's operation, and the right leg amputated below the knee. He was placed under chloroform twice for the operations, a few minutes elapsing before giving it the second time. Both feet were much injured, the bones of the left foot being completely smashed, with great destruction of the soft parts, insomuch that the flap had to be formed from the cushion of the heel. This gallant officer now walks well, aided by a stick, and strangers would scarcely know that he had been so severely wounded. Ensign (now Captain) Owens, of the 33rd. Regiment, who was standing close by Sir Thomas, had the calf of his leg carried off by the same shot, and has suffered severely ever since, the wound never having healed.

been peculiarly conspicuous; Captains Mackenzie and Glyn, the Brigade-Majors of the division.

"It is due to the principal Medical Officers of the several divisions, Doctors Alexander, Cruickshank, Forest, Linton, and Humfrey, to report that their able exertions have been strongly represented to me, and deserve to be most honourably mentioned, and the arrangements of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Hall, for the care of the wounded, merit the expression of my entire approbation.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Gambier, of the Royal Artillery, who had the command of the Artillery in the trenches during the siege, a duty which he discharged to my perfect satisfaction, was, I regret to say, unfortunately wounded, when moving up with the two eighteen-pounders, which I had ordered to be brought to the right of the Second Division; and I have great pleasure in speaking in terms of high panegyric of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, who had charge of those guns, Captain D'Aguilar, and the officers and men who worked them; they performed under Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson's directions the most effective service, notwithstanding that they had a very heavy fire upon them, and that their loss in consequence was very severe, seventeen men having been either killed or wounded, and one officer wounded.

"I derived, as upon every other occasion, the most able and effective assistance from the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Estcourt, and Brigadier-General Airey, and their Assistants, Major the Honourable W. Pakenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. Gordon, and the officers of their departments; and from the Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Lieutenant-Colonel Poulett Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff; and I feel deeply indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, for the constancy with which he applies himself to the discharge of his arduous duties, and the benefit I derive from his advice and assistance, as well as to Captain Gordon, Commanding Royal Engineer, Captain Chapman, and the officers of that corps; and to Major Adye, the Honourable Captain Gage, and Captain Fortescue, the Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery, to the command of which Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres has

succeeded by the lamented death of Brigadier-General Strangways, whose Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gordon, I would also bring to your Grace's notice.*

I have, etc.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
etc., etc., etc.

RAGLAN."

The casualties were heavy; the British had forty-three officers killed, one hundred wounded, and one taken prisoner; five hundred and eighty-nine non-commissioned officers and men were killed, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight wounded, and sixty-two missing, in all two thousand five hundred and seventy-three. The losses in the trenches on the 5th. of November, as well as in the battle, are included in this number. Names of officers killed and wounded.—

Cavalry Division. *Killed*.—17th. Lancers, Cornet Archibald Cleveland.

Royal Artillery. *Killed*.—Brigadier-General Thomas Fox Strangways and Major Samuel Philip Townsend. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gloucester Gambier, Captain and Adjutant John Fraser Lodington Baddeley, and Captains Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper and Charles Henry Ingilby.

FIRST DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Captain Henry Thomas Butler, 55th. Foot, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. *Wounded*.—Major-General Henry W. Bentinck, and Captain Thomas Henry Clifton, 7th. Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Grenadier Guards, Third Battalion. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Pakenham, Captains the Honourable H. Aldworth Neville and Sir R. L. Newman, Bart. *Wounded*.—Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonels the Honourable H. Hugh Manvers Percy, and Ralph Bradford, Captain Alfred Tipping, and Lieutenants Charles Napier Sturt and Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

Coldstream Guards, First Battalion. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonels the Honourable Thomas Vesey Dawson, James Charles

* The concluding paragraph is here omitted, as it referred to the gallantry of two officers at the Alma, namely, Captain Maude, Royal Horse Artillery, and Captain Campbell, 23rd. Regiment. (See note, page 14.)

Murray Cowell, and Lionel Daniel Mackinnon; Captains the Honourable Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot, Henry Montolieu Bouverie, and Frederick Henry Ramsden; Lieutenants Edward Amelius Disbrowe and Cavendish Hubert Greville. *Wounded*.—Colonel the Honourable George Frederick Upton, Lieutenant-Colonels James Halkett and Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz-Roy, Captain the Honourable Percy Robert Basil Feilding, and Lieutenant the Honourable W. Archer Amherst.

Scots Fusilier Guards. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Hunter Blair. *Wounded*.—Colonel E. W. Forestier Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, Captains G. T. Fran. Shuckburgh, Hugh Fitz-Hardinge Drummond, (Adjutant,) Reginald Gipps, and Francis Baring, Lieutenant Seymour John Blane, and Assistant Surgeon Arthur Guy Elkington.

SECOND DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Captain William Kent Allix, 1st. Foot. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-General Henry William Adams, 49th. Foot, Captains Francis Pym Harding, 22nd. Foot, James Gubbins, 85th. Regiment, Cadwallader Adams, 49th. Foot, and Alastair M' Ian M' Donald, 92nd. Regiment, all serving as Aides-de-Camp.

30th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Arthur Wellesley Conolly and Lieutenant Alured Gibson. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Mauleverer, Captains James Rose, Graham Le Fevre Dickson, Paget Bayly, and Lieutenant John Dillon Ross-Lewin, (died of wounds.)

41st. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Carpenter, Captain Edwin Richards, Lieutenants William Johnston, (Adjutant,) John William Swaby, Alfred Taylor, and John Stirling. *Wounded*.—Captains Henry Warter Meredith, Hugh Rowlands, and Frederick Cherburg Bligh, Lieutenants Henry Stratton Bush and George Robert Fitz-Roy.

47th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel William O' Grady Haly and Ensign Granville Waddilove.

49th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Major Thomas N. Dalton and Lieutenant Arthur Savery Armstrong.

55th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Colonel Charles Warren, C.B., Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, C.B., Lieutenants William Barnston, John Richard Hume, and George Anthony Morgan.

95th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Majors John George Champion (died of wounds) and Henry Hume, Captain George Courtenay Vials, and Lieutenant Alexander J. J. Macdonald, (Adjutant.)

THIRD DIVISION. — 50th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Walpole George Dashwood. *Wounded*.—Captain Heathfield James Frampton.

FOURTH DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., Brigadier-General Thomas Leigh Goldie, 57th. Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-General Arthur Wellesley Torrens, Brevet-Major Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, Grenadier Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Henry D'Oyley Torrens, 23rd. Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

20th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant William Henry Dowling. *Wounded*.—Colonel Frederick Horn, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Dennis Crofton, Brevet-Major James B. Sharpe, (died of wounds,) Captains William Thomas Wayte Wood, and Charles Richard Butler, Lieutenants George Bennett and Francis Padfield, (Adjutant,) and Ensign Lewis Kekewich.

21st. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Henry Francis Eden Hurt. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick George Ainslie, (died of wounds,) Captain George Neeld Boldero, Lieutenants Alfred Templeman, Henry King, and Roger Killeen, and Ensign Richard Stephens.

46th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain William Hardy and Ensign Edwin Hawker Helyar.

57th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Edward Stanley. *Wounded*.—Captain James Franklyn Bland, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants George Udny Hague, (died of wounds,) and Cavendish Venables.

63rd. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Turner Swyny, Lieutenant G. C. Widdrington Curtois, and Ensign James Hulton Clutterbuck. *Wounded*.—Captains Thomas Harries and Charles Edward Fairtlough, Lieutenants Thomas Johns, William Henry Newenham, and Robert Bennett, (Adjutant,) Ensigns Heneage Thomas Twysden and Thomas Kyd Morgan.

68th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Major Heneage Griffith Wynne, and Lieutenant Frederick Grote Barker. *Wounded*.—Brevet

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Smyth, (died of wounds,) and Lieutenant John Cator.

Rifle Brigade, First Battalion. *Killed*.—Captain Aubrey Agar Cartwright. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major Edward Rooper, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants Coote Buller and Cook Sibbs Flower.

LIGHT DIVISION.—STAFF. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., K.H.

7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Wounded*.—Major Sir Thomas St. Vincent Hope Cochrane Troubridge, Bart., Captains Reginald Yonge Shipley and Eustace Henry Rose, Lieutenant Henry William Paget Butler, and Ensign Lewis J. F. Jones.

19th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain James Ker.

23rd. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Fred. Fletcher Vane.

33rd. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Henry Thorold. *Wounded*.—Captain Frank Corbett and Ensign John Owens.

77th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain John Nicholson.

88th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Richard Jeffreys, Captain Joshua Grant Crosse, and Lieutenant Henry John Le Marchant Baynes.

Rifle Brigade, Second Battalion. *Killed*.—Second Lieutenant Leonard Neill Malcolm. *Wounded*.—Captain Edward Newdigate.

Royal Marines. *Wounded*.—Captain William Henry March.

It was stated that the French casualties amounted to about one thousand eight hundred killed and wounded, whilst those of the Russians were estimated at fifteen thousand men. There is a peculiar feature incident to the battle of Inkermann, for the British soldiers were nearly all in their grey great coats; this arose from the fact of their being turned out before daylight, and on account of the rain, besides which the greater portion of the Guards, and the fourth division, had come from the trenches, in which they had been employed for twenty-four hours, and were consequently similarly clothed. It is also worthy of record that the battle was fought fasting by the British.

The gallant deeds of the following officers and men at Inkermann, will appear amongst the recipients of the Victoria Cross, but their names are here mentioned to facilitate references:—Colonel the Honourable Hugh Manvers Percy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, and Private Palmer, of

the Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert James Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant Walker, 30th. Regiment; Brevet-Major Rowlands, 41st.; Private M' Dermond, 47th.; Private Thomas Beach, 55th.; Private John Byrne, 68th.; Sergeant John Park, 77th.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Clifford, Rifle Brigade; and Corporal Prettyjohn, of the Royal Marines. In addition to these, the list of officers and men who received French and Sardinian War Medals, will shew the special acts of bravery performed by them throughout the campaign.

There is a peculiar interest attaching to the soldiers' accounts of this hard-fought battle, and the two following are but types of many others, all of which are full of national characteristics. The first is from a soldier in the Scots Fusilier Guards:—

“We have had another general engagement, on the 5th. of November. Well shall I remember that day. I ought never to forget the goodness of God in bringing me off the ground safe, and without a scratch.

“And now I will endeavour to give you an account, as far as I am able, of the battle. But I must tell you that on the night preceding the battle it was very foggy, and the morning was misty. The Russians availed themselves of it. A strong force, about forty thousand men, (we are informed) under the command of General Osten-Sacken, from Odessa, with numerous artillery, got possession of some heights, and when the mist cleared away opened fire, drove in the outlying pickets, and got possession of the hills overlooking the second division's tents. It was about a quarter past six a.m. when the firing commenced. I was just up, and saw the second division falling in. Some men were killed in front of their tents. We fell in anyhow. We had only six companies—two on picket; the Grenadier Guards five companies; and, I believe, the Coldstream Guards seven companies. The brigade of Highlanders are guarding Balaklava; the second division is encamped on our right. We went up, and a fearful sight it was in going through the second division's encampment. The shells were bursting over our heads, and the cannon-balls rolling through us, bringing down tents, and poor bāt-horses were knocked to pieces by them.

"We were, of course, all taken by surprise, finding that the enemy being so near, and had gained possession of a redoubt; and the Duke of Cambridge, with only the Guards and two companies of the 46th., said, 'You must drive them out of it.' Well, then, they were only twenty yards from us, and we were firing 'at each other. The pioneers and drummers, with the stretchers, were told to find the best shelter they could, and so I, myself, with our drum-major, were lying down behind a small bush, and we both expected every moment to be shot, the bullets actually passing within a few inches of our heads, and breaking off the branches over us as we lay there. Well, they succeeded in driving the Russians out of the place, and got them down the hill, when they were ordered to retire.

"They retired, and the Russians came up with redoubled strength, and completely surrounded us. The Russians took possession of the redoubt. The Duke said, 'They must come out of it again.' The Russians cheered, as also did the Guards. Things now looked desperate, as we had no support except the Almighty, and He defended the right.

"At it they went, and for half an hour things seemed to favour the enemy. We were all surrounded—no getting out. The Grenadier Guards nearly lost colours; they had only about forty men to defend them. We gave another cheer, and out of the redoubt they went again, and the Grenadier Guards managed to keep their colours. We drove them out at the point of the bayonet down the hill. The Guards were ordered to retire again, but would not, and, in fact, could not; if they had got down this steep hill, they could not have got back again well. The brave French came up to our assistance, and kept them at bay while we retired and got our ammunition completed; and then the brigade of Guards were formed into one regiment of six companies, and at it we went again; and by this time, plenty of assistance coming to us, we managed to do them, but at a great loss to us. Officers behaved bravely. The Coldstreams had eight officers killed on the field; the Grenadiers three officers. Only picture to yourself eleven officers being buried at one place and time! There was not a dry eye at the funeral. We had Colonel

Walker wounded in three places. Colonel Blair died and was buried to-day. He had only joined three weeks ago: he was shot in the breast. Our Adjutant, Captain Drummond, Captain Gipps, Colonel F. Seymour, and Mr. Elkington, were all wounded. Colonel Ridley and Colonel Dalrymple left us to-day sick. We have scarcely any officers now left. We had two sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-one privates killed on the field, and eleven have died since of their wounds."

The second is from a soldier of the 95th., who writes thus:—"On the 5th. instant, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, we had a most terrible day of it. The Russians advanced to attack our position, and drive us into the sea, (as has since been learned,) at about six in the morning, and continued the battle until four in the afternoon. Not once or twice, but thrice and again did they advance, and endeavour to take our position; and after our repeated attacks and charges, and our great losses, they had nearly carried the crest of our position, but were met by a division of our brave allies, the French, who formed like the letter V, and drove them back. The battle was far more desperate than that at Alma. The Russians fought well, and attempted to advance up the face of the hill, which was sheer madness, and can only be accounted for by their state of intoxication, which, I believe, is usual, the custom being to issue spirits before any enterprise is undertaken. The loss on our side I cannot as yet inform you of, but in our brigade the killed and wounded amounted to three hundred and sixty one. The Guards, I think, have lost the most of any English regiment, and the point which they defended shews their prowess—hundreds of Russians lying dead and wounded (some say a thousand) in that spot alone. It is said that we have taken a thousand prisoners. I myself saw at least two hundred wounded brought in to-day of the Russians, and I do not think that all have yet been brought in."

The Staff Officer, in his "Letters from Head Quarters," a most valuable and interesting work, relates the following anecdote, regarding the battle of Inkermann, which shews of what material the British soldier is made:—"I should also tell you an instance of great self-possession on the part of a

sergeant, I think of the 7th. Fusiliers. It was towards the close of the battle, and Lord Raglan was returning from taking leave of poor General Strangways, and was going up towards the ridge. A sergeant approached us, carrying canteens of water to take up for the wounded, and as Lord Raglan passed, he drew himself up to make the usual salute, when a round shot came bounding over the hill, and knocked his forage-cap off his head. The man calmly picked up his cap, dusted it on his knee, placed it carefully on his head, and then made the military salute, and all without moving a muscle of his countenance. Lord Raglan was delighted with the man's coolness, and said to him, "A near thing that, my man." "Yes, my Lord," replied the sergeant, with another salute, "but a miss is as good as a mile."

Not less interesting is the same writer's account of the poor wounded horses:—"One of the most painful things during the action was the number of wounded horses. Some of the poor creatures went grazing about the field, limping on three legs, one having been broken or carried away by shot; others, galloping about, screaming with fright and terror. At times, some would attach themselves to the Staff, as if desirous of company; and one poor beast, who had its nose and mouth shot away, used to come in amongst us, and rub its gory head against our horses' flanks; he was ordered to be killed by one of the escort, which was of course done."

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, to which rank his lordship was advanced for this victory, in publishing to the Army in General Orders the despatch of the Minister of War, conveying the Queen's entire approbation of the conduct of the Troops at Inkermann, especially drew attention to the passage, "Let not any Private Soldier in those ranks believe that his conduct is unheeded. The Queen thanks him—his Country honours him."

"War Department, 27th. November, 1854.

MY LORD,

"I received on the 22nd. instant your Lordship's despatch of the 8th. of this month, communicating the intelligence of the glorious battle of the 5th., in which a determined attack by vastly superior numbers of the enemy, was completely re-

pulsed by the unfaltering steadiness and gallantry of the Allied Armies.

"I immediately laid before the Queen the details of this important Victory, and it is now my grateful duty to express to your Lordship, Her Majesty's high appreciation of the noble exertions of her Troops in a conflict which is unsurpassed in the annals of War, for persevering valour and chivalrous devotion; the strength and fury of the attacks, repeatedly renewed by fresh columns with a desperation which appeared to be irresistible, were spent in vain against the unbroken lines and the matchless intrepidity of the men they had to encounter. Such attacks could only be repulsed by that cool courage, under circumstances the most adverse, and that confidence of victory which have ever animated the British Army.

"The Banks of the Alma proved that no advantages of position can withstand the impetuous assault of the Army, under your command. The Heights of Inkermann have now shewn that the dense columns of an entire Army are unable to force the ranks of less than one-fourth their numbers, in the hand to hand encounters with the bayonet, which characterized this bloody day.

"Her Majesty has noticed with the liveliest feelings of gratification, the manner in which the Troops of her Ally the Emperor of the French, came to the aid of the Divisions of the British Army engaged in this numerically unequal contest. The Queen is deeply sensible of the cordial co-operation of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, and the gallant conduct of that distinguished Officer, General Bosquet; and Her Majesty recognizes in the cheers with which the men of both nations encouraged each other in their united charge, proofs of the esteem and admiration mutually engendered by the campaign and the deeds of heroism it has produced.

"The Queen desires that your Lordship will receive her thanks for your conduct throughout this noble and successful struggle, and that you will take measures for making known her no less warm approval of the services of all the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, who have so gloriously won by their blood, freely shed, fresh honours for the Army of a country which sympathizes as deeply with their privations

and exertions, as it glories in their Victories and exults in their Fame. Let not any Private Soldier in those ranks believe that his conduct is unheeded. The Queen thanks him—his Country honours him.

“Her Majesty will anxiously expect the further despatch in which your Lordship proposes to name those Officers whose services have been especially worthy of notice. In the meantime, I am commanded by Her Majesty to signify her approbation of the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, and her regret that he has been wounded in the action. Her Majesty has received, with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, your Lordship’s report of the manner in which Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge distinguished himself. That one of the illustrious members of her Royal House should be associated with the toils and glories of such an Army, is to the Queen a source of pride and congratulation.

“To Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Torrens, and Buller, your Lordship will be pleased to convey the Queen’s sympathy in their wounds, and thanks for their services.

“To the other Officers named by your Lordship I am directed to express Her Majesty’s approbation. The gallant conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans has attracted the Queen’s especial thanks; weak from a bed of sickness, he rose at the sound of battle, not to claim his share in prominent command, but to aid with his veteran counsel and assistance the junior Officer upon whom, in his absence, had devolved the duty of leading his Division.

“Proud of the Victory won by her brave Army, grateful to those who wear the laurels of this great conflict,—the Queen is painfully affected by the heavy loss which has been incurred, and deeply sensible of what is owing to the dead,—those illustrious men cannot indeed receive the thanks of their Sovereign, which have so often cheered the Soldier in his severest trials; but their blood has not been shed in vain. Laid low in their grave of victory, their names will be cherished for ever by a grateful country, and posterity will look upon the list of Officers who have fallen as a proof of the

ardent courage and zeal with which they pointed out the path of honour to no less willing followers.

"The loss of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart is to the Queen, and to her people, a cause of sorrow which even dims the triumph of this great occasion. His loyalty, his patriotism, and self-devotion, were not less conspicuous than his high military reputation. One of a family of warriors, he was an honour to them, and an ornament to his profession. Arrived in his native land from a colony, to which he had succeeded in restoring peace and contentment, he obeyed at a moment's notice the call of duty, and hastened to join that Army in which the Queen and the country fondly hoped he would have lived to win increased renown.

"The death of Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie, has added to the sorrow which mingles in the rejoicing of this memorable Battle.

"The Queen sympathizes in the loss sustained by the families both of her Officers and Soldiers, but Her Majesty bids them reflect with her, and derive consolation from the thought that they fell in the sacred cause of Justice, and in the ranks of a noble Army.

I have, etc.,

Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., NEWCASTLE."
etc., etc.

In addition to the medal and clasps ordered for these successes, the Queen, as a mark of Her Majesty's recognition of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers serving in the Crimea, directed that one sergeant should be selected from each regiment of cavalry, guards, and infantry, serving under Lord Raglan, for promotion to a commission, to be dated 5th. November, 1854. The thanks of the House of Lords and Commons were given for these services, and the same tribute was conveyed to General Canrobert and the French Army for their gallant and successful co-operation. This distinction was most highly prized, and the French Commander, in his general order, gave utterance to sentiments that found a ready response in every heart, and which, it is hoped, time will never efface:—"You will feel all its value, and I shall, in your name and

mine, assure Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, that it will, if possible, tighten still more the bonds of good fellowship, which a mutual high esteem, and the blood we have shed in common, have established between our British gallant companions-in-arms and ourselves."

Contrasted with the painful though glorious scenes for which medals were being gained, stands out the mission of Miss Nightingale, who exemplified what womanly devotion could effect. The public desire to alleviate the sufferings endured by the soldiers in the far-off battle-field, met with a generous response, and the subscription, originated by the all-powerful "Times," was liberally responded to, and a special correspondent of that newspaper, Mr. Macdonald, judiciously administered its distribution; whilst the devoted widow of the heroic Colonel Moore, whose husband preferring the lives of his men to his own, met his death in the burning troop-ship "Europa," thinking the best consolation for her bereavement would be found in administering consolation to the sick and wounded, fell a victim to her self-denial, but left a name which will be associated with Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge and Florence Nightingale, and will never be forgotten, for the example of the Dorcas of the Crimea and her Christian associates will be ever held up as a noble instance in the holy cause of suffering humanity. The difficult task which, at the pressing instance of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, she undertook, was deemed by some at first as visionary, but the arduous enterprise was successfully carried out by these ladies, and their arrival at Scutari at the period of the battle of Inkermann was most opportune. This was truly designated as a Christian episode in a Christian war.

Few will forget the exhibition of the fine arts in aid of the patriotic fund, to which the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred contributed. The touching picture sent by Her Royal Highness, wherein the devoted wife has found the dead body of her husband, was as appropriate as it was truthful. This, and the pen-and-ink sketches of knightly warriors and kings, furnished by the youthful princes, realized handsome prices. The patriotic fund reached the munificent amount of half a million of money, whilst by the

"Central Association," ably superintended by Major the Honourable Henry Littleton Powys, of the 60th., and the regimental and other funds, about two hundred thousand pounds were obtained. Such appreciation by their country of her gallant soldiers, and regard for their wives and children, were alike worthy of the nation and of their noble devotion and patient endurance before Sebastopol.

CONTINUATION OF THE SIEGE.

THE day following this victory a council of war was assembled, and it was resolved to postpone the assault until fresh reinforcements should arrive, and, at the same time, works for the defence of the Inkermann position were ordered to be forthwith commenced, as there was then every probability of the allies having to winter in the Crimea.

It is calculated that at this time forty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-seven rounds of ammunition had been expended. It is singular that Russian shot had been collected by the soldiers, and fired back into Sebastopol. By the General Order, dated 24th. October, 1854, payment was authorized of fourpence for each small shot, and sixpence for each large shot brought into camp; but a subsequent order on the 4th. of November following cancelled the foregoing. A similar circumstance occurred during the Peninsular war, and it excited the surprise of the Duke of Wellington.*

At this time the nights became intensely cold, and the incessant rain caused the roads to be anything but passable; whilst on the 14th. a tremendous hurricane, tearing many of the tents to pieces, and scattering their goods, added to the discomforts of the troops. Several French, British, and Turkish vessels were either lost or damaged from the same untoward circumstance; and most unfortunately the "Prince"

* The incident is thus alluded to in a letter written on the day following the escape of the French garrison of Almeida, by the Duke of Wellington to Viscount Beresford:—"Villa Formosa, 11th. May, 1811. You will hardly believe that we were obliged to pick up the French shot in our camp to make up ammunition for Arentschild's guns, his reserve having been left behind at Saragossa."

steamer, with the winter clothing for the English army, and a good supply of engineer stores and ammunition, was shattered to pieces on the rocks at Balaklava, and one hundred and thirty-seven souls perished. It would be difficult to depict the desolation which the hurricane occasioned in the encampment of the allies, and the next day the soldiers found ample employment in repairing its ravages. Poor fellows, they needed nothing further to aggravate the privations already endured.

During the night of the 20th. of November, an affair occurred which drew forth the praise not only of Lord Raglan, but also of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army. The Russian advanced posts in front of the left attack of the British, having taken up a position which incommoded the troops in the trenches, and occasioned not a few casualties, besides taking in reverse the French troops working in their lines, a detachment of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, of two hundred men, under Lieutenant Tryon, was directed on the night of the 20th., to dislodge the enemy. The caves in which the Russian riflemen had established themselves, were popularly known as the Ovens. This service was most gallantly and effectively performed, but at some loss in killed and wounded. Lieutenant Tryon, who rendered himself conspicuous on the occasion, was killed; he was considered a most promising officer, and held in the highest estimation by all. Several attempts were made by the Russians to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st., but they were instantly repulsed by Lieutenant Bouchier, the senior surviving officer of the party. The detachment received well-merited praise, and the conduct of Lieutenants Tryon, Bouchier, and Cuninghame, was highly commended. So highly prized was this little exploit by General Canrobert, that he instantly published an "*Ordre Général*," announcing it to the French army, and combining, with a just tribute to the gallantry of the troops, the expression of his deep sympathy in the regret felt for the loss of a young officer of so much distinction as Lieutenant Tryon.

The Russians moved upon the British advanced pickets, in

front of the left attack, on the 12th. of December, in some force, but were instantly driven back by a detachment of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade on the right, and by one of the 46th. on the left. The firing, however, was kept up for some time afterwards.

A sortie was made by the enemy on both the right and left attack, during the night of the 20th. of December, the one being conducted silently, the other with drums beating, and shouting; the first was probably the real object of the advance, as nearer to the Inkermann heights. Owing to the extreme darkness of the night, the Russians were enabled to approach very near the right attack without being perceived, and, having made a sudden rush upon the most forward parallel, they compelled the men occupying it to withdraw, until reinforced by a party under Major Welsford, of the 97th. Regiment, when it was regained possession of, and the enemy retired, not, however, without occasioning some loss in both killed and wounded. Lieutenant John Byron, of the 34th., was taken prisoner.

On the left attack the enemy were met with great gallantry by Lieutenant Gordon, of the 38th. Regiment, who, when supported by the covering party of the trenches, under Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th., succeeded in at once driving them back. Here the loss was still more severe, Major Möller of the 50th. falling mortally wounded; Captain Frampton and Lieutenant Clarke, both of the 50th., were taken prisoners. The gallantry and vigilance of these troops, and the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, were highly praised.

Two regiments of French cavalry, under General D'Allonville, made a reconnoissance on the 20th. of December, towards the ground recently occupied by the enemy in front of Balaklava, while the 42nd. Regiment, a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Cameron, 42nd., and a battalion of Zouaves, made a corresponding movement on the extreme right. The latter saw only a picket of Cossacks, which retired upon their approach; the former exchanged shots with the enemy, and ascertained that they had scarcely any troops on the left bank of the Tchernaya.

The Christmas before Sebastopol will not easily be forgotten; the time-honoured phrase of wishing a merry one, and a happy new year, must have sounded almost as a mockery to the suffering troops. During December the weather became very severe, and the duties more and more arduous; both officers and men were frequently on duty two and three nights in succession, without any shelter from the snow and rain; provisions and forage became scarce, owing to the want of transport; and the young soldiers, unable to bear the hardships and fatigue, died in numbers.

Neither was the commencement of the new year more promising; when the commissariat transport broke down, it became necessary to send fatigue parties to carry up rations and warm clothing from Balaklava, a distance of seven miles; horses and mules were picked up wherever they could be found, officers' chargers not excepted. Men were frequently found dead in the trenches from cold and exhaustion. The sick present and absent at Scutari on the 11th. January, 1855, amounted to sixteen thousand and one men.*

Such sufferings excited the public feeling, and Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of enquiry occasioned a change of ministry, when Lord Palmerston became premier, and Lord Panmure was appointed Secretary of State for War. It is not however within the scope of this work to dwell upon the political view of the campaign; its object being to shew how the Medals were won. No sympathy could have cheered the soldiers more than that expressed by The Queen in a letter to Mrs. Sidney Herbert, which fortunately was published.† Constant

* Non-commissioned officers and men, 11th. January, 1855.

	Cavalry.	Artillery and Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.
Under arms.....	1,086	2,971	17,050
Bâtimen, and otherwise employed	306	100	3,010
On command	242	206	2,029
Sick { Present.....	193	564	4,821
{ Absent	576	673	9,174
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,403	4,514	36,114
Officers	111	161	832
Total Officers and Men, 11th. January, 1855			44,135

† "Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, etc., about the battle-field, and naturally the former

visits of the Sovereign to the bed-sides of the invalids on their arrival in England, and substantial acts of kindness in finding occupation for several of them, shewed Her Majesty's deep interest in her soldiers.

In January a railroad was commenced from Balaklava to the camp, which may be classed as one of the "curiosities of war." At this period the French army had been reinforced, and consisted, in round numbers, of about sixty-seven thousand men.

The Russians still retain the old style of reckoning, and, during the night of the 12th. of January, 1855, (their New Year's Day,) they made a powerful sortie, under protection of a heavy cannonade, along the Woronzoff Road and the ravine on the extreme left, on the French and English trenches, but were ultimately forced to retire. The following morning was the commencement of a severe frost, the snow in some places on the plain being eighteen inches deep, whilst the drifts were not only deep, but in many spots dangerous. The old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," was here realized, for the ground became hardened, and consequently improved by the frost, which aided the communication to the front; there was, however, a drawback on account of the difficulty of obtaining fuel for cooking and hospital requirements. Indeed the scarcity of wood of any kind was great. The brushwood along the Inkermann ridge had long been used up; the soldiers had even employed the vine roots to cook their meals. Fortunately large quantities of charcoal were arriving at Balaklava, and although the siege works did not improve by the employment of the Turkish troops in bringing up this necessary article, the comfort of the army was materially increased. Warm clothing also arrived; but sickness could not be reduced. About the middle of January there was a marked improvement in the weather,

must interest me more than anyone. Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism *more* than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops: so does the Prince. Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.—VICTORIA."

and on the 21st. a French division afforded valuable relief to the British by relieving the pickets of the second and light divisions, and enabled the latter to afford better covering parties for their batteries. It was fortunate at this period that the enemy was ignorant of the small number of men employed in their defence.*

The hospitals in Constantinople, from the improvements effected therein under the superintendence of Florence Nightingale, were already bearing fruit, by the number of convalescent soldiers constantly returning to the Crimea.

Early in February Major-General, now Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B., arrived in the Crimea from the Baltic, and the command of the Royal Engineers devolved upon him, which until then had been superintended under most difficult circumstances by Major (now Colonel) J. W. Gordon, and Colonel F. Chapman, Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne being consulted by them. The latter had been charged with the chief conduct of the siege works, but towards the end of March returned to England, in order to resume his duties as Inspector-General of Fortifications.

On the 2nd. of March occurred the death of the Emperor of Russia, and the event appeared at first calculated to lead to peace, but that hope soon vanished. During this month the operations of the siege began to be more actively carried on; large working parties were employed, and an approach was made from the middle ravine to the twenty-one gun battery; a new approach was also made to the right of the advanced work, or third parallel; this trench was extended to communicate with the new French right attack against the Mamelon and Malakoff; old batteries were repaired, and new ones constructed, and the guards of the trenches were increased. On the 16th. of March, Lieutenant-General Simpson arrived to undertake the duties of Chief of the Staff, and Sir John Mc Neill and Colonel Tulloch, who had been sent out by

* "The covering party for the entire right attack (upwards of a mile in extent) never had exceeded, at this period of the siege, three hundred and fifty men, and on the night of the 21st. of January it numbered only two hundred and ninety men. The guards for the other attacks were equally small."—*Major Elphinstone's "Journal of Operations conducted by the Royal Engineers."*

the government, to report upon the state of the army, arrived a few days before.

Frequent night alarms occurred during this month, and on the morning of the 22nd. of March, the French troops in the advanced parallel moved forward, and drove the enemy out of the rifle-pits in their immediate front, but nothing of any importance happened during the day. Early in the night, however, a serious attack was made upon the French works in front of the Victoria redoubt, opposite the Malakoff tower. The firing, which was very heavy, could scarcely be heard in the British camp, the wind being so boisterous. After attacking the head of the sap which the French were carrying on towards the Mamelon, the Russians fell in with two heavy masses on their new parallel, to the rear of which they succeeded in penetrating, after a gallant resistance. Passing along the parallel and in rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in the advanced parallel, extending into the ravine, from the right of the British advance, where it was connected with the French trench, the enemy was there met by detachments of the 77th. and 97th. regiments, forming part of the guard of the trenches, who although thus taken suddenly, both in flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness.* The detachment of the 97th., which was on the extreme right, and which, consequently first came in contact with the enemy, repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet. They were led by Captain Hedley Vicars, who fell mortally wounded, not before he had

* "Taken at a great disadvantage, and pressed by superior numbers, the 77th. and 97th., guarding the trenches, made a vigorous resistance, met the assault with undaunted courage, and drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet, but not until they had inflicted on us serious loss, not the least being the death of the good and gallant Captain Vicars, of the 97th.

"The gallant old 7th. Fusiliers had to run the gauntlet of a large body of the enemy, whom they drove back *à la fourchette*. The 84th. regiment had an enormous force to contend against, and their Colonel, Kelly, was carried off by the enemy. In the midst of the fight, Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, displayed that cool courage and presence of mind which never forsook him. With a little switch in his hand, he encouraged the men to defend the trenches, and standing up on the top of the parapet, unarmed as he was, hurled down stones upon the Russians. He was struck by a ball, which passed through the lower part of his arm, and at the same time received a bullet through the shoulder. All rejoiced that he was not dangerously wounded."—*The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W. H. Russell, L.L.D.*

knocked over two Russians. The "Memorials" of this officer are well known in every English home, and dissipate the prevalent error that christian and military virtues cannot be united. His life was an exemplification of the motto of the 97th., "*Quo fas et Gloria ducunt.*" Lord Raglan stated in his despatch,—“I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command;” and added, “the conduct of the 77th. was equally distinguished; and the firmness and promptitude with which the attack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment.”

These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who was severely wounded by a musket-ball through the arm. The Russians were finally driven out of the parallel, the repulse being conducted with great judgment by this officer.

The attention of the troops in the advanced works having been by these transactions drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into, the left front of the British right attack, near the battery where two ten-inch mortars had recently been placed. They advanced along the works until they were met by a detachment of the 7th. and 34th. regiments, which had been at work in the neighbourhood, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with the greatest determination and steadiness against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works, and fairly pitched over the parapet, with but little or no firing on the part of the British. The French, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, speedily rallied, and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon, that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the “ambuscades,” or “rifle concealments,” erected along their front. This success was not accomplished without considerable loss, though that of the Russians was much greater.

Meanwhile the enemy in great numbers found their way

into the advanced batteries on the extreme left of the British, which were then not armed, and immediately obtained possession of them. The working parties were, however, speedily collected and re-formed by Captain Chapman, of the 20th. regiment, Acting Engineer, and they at once drove the Russians out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry. Captain Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was superintending the works, unfortunately fell into their hands.

In addition to the foregoing, the following officers were specially mentioned in the despatches:—Captain the Honourable Cavendish Browne, of the 7th., and Lieutenant Jordan, of the 34th. These officers were unfortunately killed in the attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Mac Henry, of the 7th., who was wounded; Lieutenant Marsh, Acting Adjutant of the 33rd. regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 34th., who commanded in the trenches, was wounded and taken prisoner; Major the Honourable James Lyon Browne, of the 21st., brother of the Honourable Captain Browne, of the Royal Fusiliers; Captain Butler, of the 20th., and Captain Rickman, of the 77th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, Royal Engineers, who received a contusion on this occasion.

There was a suspension of hostilities for about three hours on Saturday, the 24th. of March, for the purpose of burying those who had fallen in the late encounters, when it became evident from the number of bodies of the enemy, and of the French, to whom the last sad offices had to be paid, that the loss sustained both by the French and the Russians had been very severe, particularly that of the latter. Some French, too, were found lying close to the Mamelon, a proof that their gallant spirit had carried them up to the enemy's entrenchments.

On the morning of the 4th. of April, Lieutenant Edward Bainbrigge, of the Royal Engineers, was killed, whilst in the execution of his duty, by the bursting of a shell. Lord Raglan, in reporting his death, stated,—“He was a young officer of much promise, and though he had not long been here, he had acquired the esteem and good opinion of his brother officers, and his loss is greatly deplored by all.”

SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

DURING Easter Sunday, the 8th. of April, 1855, the busy hum of preparation might be heard in the allied camp, the second bombardment of Sebastopol having been resolved on for the morrow. Showers had been frequent during the day, and in the evening there was heavy rain; the trenches in consequence became flooded, and in more than one battery the drenched soldiers were standing in eight inches of water; this comfortless position was not improved by the darkness of the night and the gale which was blowing. A thick fog and drizzling mist heralded in the morning of the 9th. of April, which prevented the enemy's works from being seen; but about half-past five the outlines of the Redan and Malakoff were discerned, the mist having partially cleared. A few minutes afterwards and the first gun fired from the British batteries, was followed almost immediately by the whole of the right and left attacks, with the single exception of No. 9 battery, right attack; and on the French attacks commencing, the south side of Sebastopol was environed by the fire of the allies. The fleet had no share in this bombardment.

It was evident that the besieged were taken by surprise, as for a short interval they did not return a shot, and it was almost six o'clock before anything like a general fire was opened by the enemy. Heavy rain fell throughout the day, and the southerly wind driving the smoke from the allied batteries over the town, completely concealed it and prevented the effect of the fire being observed. Towards one o'clock a somewhat brisker fire was opened by the enemy, which was immediately checked by the British and French batteries. When the mist was somewhat dispelled, towards three in the afternoon, these works were noticed to be considerably injured. Towards evening the fire of both parties, as if by consent, slackened, but at daylight on the following morning the fire was resumed from all the batteries, to which the enemy vigorously responded. By ten o'clock, the sun, so long a

stranger, burst out, and the heavy rain subsided. The fire of the Malakoff was considerably lessened, while that of the Mamelon was soon checked; not so that of the Redan, which still continued formidable. The fleets advanced at mid-day on the 11th. of April, but did not attack. Both officers and men of the Royal Artillery now became exhausted, having had only two reliefs since the afternoon of the 8th., and their unparalleled exertions and overwork began to tell upon them. So swollen were the men's feet from being constantly wet, that they were fearful of not being able to get on their boots again if they attempted to take them off. Nevertheless both officers and men toiled on with persevering resolution, and few gave up, although many were fitter for the hospital than for these trying duties.

Another day dawned, and the 12th., as the others, opened with fire. But the Russians, like the shoes of the dancing princesses in the fairy-tale, seemed to be as fresh as ever, their resources appearing inexhaustible; and their courage and determination being fully equal to the emergency. The mornings of the 13th., 14th., 15th., and 16th. of April, witnessed the repetition of the previous ones, and the day after orders were received from Lord Raglan to lessen the fire from all the batteries, which was nearly confined to that from the mortars, some of the guns firing daily about eight rounds. The Russians also ceased firing.

Thus the second bombardment of Sebastopol terminated without any decided result. Eight days' incessant firing had not succeeded in silencing the fire of the Russians, or in destroying their works, although some of the heaviest guns and mortars ever employed on a like occasion, had been served with a precision, zeal, and determination unequalled in any siege, but had not produced that permanent effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power, and accuracy. The advantages obtained daily over the Malakoff and Mamelon, were, as before adverted to, repaired by night, and their fire was not sufficiently subdued to justify an assault being attempted. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four rounds of ammunition (thirty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight shot, and fifteen thousand two hundred

and eighty-six shell) had been expended during this second bombardment, which lasted from the 9th. to the 16th. of April, both days inclusive.

CONTINUATION OF THE SIEGE.

LARGE rifle-pits having been made by the Russians in front of the advanced works of the British right attack, it became necessary to dislodge them. One of these rifle-pits was gallantly taken during the night of the 19th. of April. The resistance of the enemy, although obstinate, was speedily overcome by the impetuosity of the troops, and the pit was, without the loss of a moment, connected with the British approach, thereby furnishing protection to the working party to continue its labours without interruption for a considerable time. At the interval, however, of about three hours, the enemy brought a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the party in advance of the pit, into which they retired, and which they effectually defended and maintained; but this brilliant achievement was not accomplished without considerable sacrifice of life. Colonel Egerton,* of the 77th., was killed when forming troops for the support of those on the extreme advance; and Captain Lemprière, of the same regiment,

* "Colonel Egerton was an officer of superior merit, and conducted all his duties, whether in the camp or in the field, in a manner highly to his own honour, and greatly to the advantage of the public; and Her Majesty's service could not have sustained a more severe loss, and it is so felt in this army, and in the 77th., where he was much beloved, and is deeply lamented.

"Captain Lemprière was a very young but most promising officer.

"Captain Owen, whose leg has since been amputated, and Lieutenant Baynes, are both most valuable officers of Engineers, as is Captain King, of the same corps, who was wounded two nights before.

"Brigadier-General Lockyer, who was the general officer of the trenches in the right attack; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, of the 33rd., who succeeded to the command of the troops engaged in the operation, on the death of Colonel Egerton; and Captain Gwilt, of the 34th., deserved to be most favourably mentioned; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, the Officer of Engineers in charge of the right attack, distinguished himself as he has done on many previous occasions, in a remarkable manner. The conduct of the troops was admirable."—*Lord Raglan's despatch, 21st. April, 1855.*

"The death of Colonel Egerton, of the 77th., on the night of the 19th. ultimo, as already announced to your Lordship, prevented my receiving in due course the official report of the conduct of the officers serving imme-

fell in the first affair; in which also, Colonel Egerton received a contusion that only incapacitated him for duty for a few minutes. Five officers were wounded, three of them dangerously. A second rifle-pit was abandoned by the enemy on the following night, and, not being required was filled up by the British. The other rifle-pits were connected with each other and the quarries.

The names of the five officers wounded on the 19th. of April, were Lieutenant John William Trevor, 55th. regiment, (dangerously;) Captain Bentinck Duncan Gilby, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) George Bernard Morgan, 77th. regiment. Royal Engineers.—Captain Henry Charles Cunliffe Owen, and Lieutenant Charles Edward Stuart Baynes, (both dangerously,) the latter died on the 7th. of May. Lieutenant William Norris, 2nd. battalion Rifle Brigade, was wounded on the 16th. of April, and Captain Frederick William King, Royal Engineers, on the 17th. of that month, both severely. The casualties from the 16th. to the 19th. of April, consisted of two officers, and twenty-two rank and file killed; seven officers, nine sergeants, and ninety-three rank and file wounded.

The "Staff Officer" relates the following characteristic anecdote, in reference to the rifle-pits.—"A drummer-boy of the 77th. regiment went with his comrades in the first rush against the enemy's pits, when he saw a Russian trumpet-boy trying to clamber over the parapet in order to get away. He was immediately collared by our drummer, who, having no arms, began to pummel him in truly British fashion. The Russian boy, not understanding this mode of treatment, tried to grapple with him, but in this he signally failed, as the English boy threw him on the ground, made him a prisoner, and took his trumpet from him. He afterwards gave it to Sir George Brown, who liberally rewarded him, and praised him much for his courage and daring. Lord Raglan, hearing of the circumstance, also made the boy a present."

During the night of the 5th. of May, the enemy assaulted

diately under him, and it is only a few days ago that I learnt that Captain Gilby was the next in seniority to him, of the 77th., on the occasion, and that he had highly distinguished himself. I deem it an act of justice to a most deserving officer, to bring his conduct under the notice of your Lordship."—*Subsequent despatch, 26th. May, 1855.*

the advanced parallel on the right attack, and some actually got into the trench; but they were speedily driven out and repulsed with the utmost gallantry, by the detachments occupying it, of the 30th. and 49th. regiments, under Captain Williamson and Lieutenant Gubbins, of the former, and Lieutenant Rochfort, of the latter, who was severely wounded. On the same night Captain Arnold, of the 4th. Foot, was wounded and taken prisoner whilst posting the advanced sentries of the left attack, and died of his wounds. Lord Raglan stated that "the loss of the services of this officer is greatly to be lamented. He had done his duty unremittingly, and in the most spirited manner, throughout the operations of the siege."

Two serious assaults were made by the enemy upon the most advanced parallel of the right attack, during the night of the 9th. of May, but they were, on each occasion, most nobly met, and repulsed with considerable loss. Colonel Trollope, who had charge of the right attack, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, the field officer of the trenches, were thanked for their judicious arrangements; and Captain Turner, of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Jordan, of the 34th. regiment, were also named in Lord Raglan's despatch, as having done their duty in the most gallant manner.

During the following night the Russians opened a powerful fire on the trenches, and exposed their columns to a heavy musketry fire from the troops on duty. They did not, however, reach the parapets, nor approach very near them.

On the night of the 11th. of May, a very determined sortie was made upon the advance of the left attack. The enemy moved forward in two columns from the Woronzoff road. The advanced sentries having slowly retired, the guard of the trenches was prepared to receive them, and drove them back in the most determined manner. A few Russians only got into the parallel, and five were left dead close outside. Lord Raglan, in his despatch, observed:—"The conduct of both officers and men was admirable; and it is with deep concern that I have to report the death of Captain Edwards, of the 68th. Foot, and that of five men. I have also the pain of saying that the wounded amount to thirty."

One of the most memorable events of the month was the presentation of the Crimean Medal by Her Majesty to the officers and men of the troops, and of the Naval Brigade and Marines, who, from ill-health, or on account of wounds, had returned from the seat of war. The Queen had already shewn her interest for the wounded, by visiting them in hospital, and this requital of their valour was a becoming sequel. Never had such an honour been thus conferred; and it was a most touching sight to witness the officers and men, many of whom, by their pallid countenances or maimed limbs, affectingly appealed to the sympathy of all, receiving from their Sovereign's own hands the well-earned guerdon of bravery; they represented, as it were, their brethren in arms before the beleaguered city, and the recital of this day's proceedings must have exercised a great effect upon the troops before Sebastopol, although it was no new thing for them to experience the Queen's consideration. This interesting ceremony took place on the parade at the Horse Guards, on the 18th. of May, 1855, in the presence of numerous spectators, including the members of the Royal Family, and of both Houses of Parliament, for whom galleries were erected, as well as for the fortunate persons who were enabled to obtain tickets. Every exertion was made to accommodate as many as possible, and the ceremony, which was of a most impressive and affecting character, is not one easily to be forgotten. Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, who lost both his feet at Inkermann, and Captain Sayer, of the 23rd., who had the ankle joint of his right leg shot away at the Alma, were drawn in wheeled chairs. Captain Currie, of the 19th. regiment, desperately wounded at the Alma, approached on crutches, with his disabled leg supported by a soldier. To these, as to many other officers whose wounds still crippled them, the Queen addressed expressions of kind commiseration, and Sir Thomas was appointed one of her aides-de-camp.

The recipients of the medals were subsequently marched to Buckingham Palace, in the riding house of which the men partook of a substantial repast, during which the Queen and royal party visited them. The officers were entertained

at luncheon in the palace. Until the announcement of dinner the whole were permitted to walk in the gardens of the palace, and there, likewise, Her Majesty encouraged them in their enjoyment by her presence and sympathy. The formation of the troops was superintended by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had been compelled, through ill-health, to return to England.

Renewed exertions were made during this month by the allies, the railway which had been constructed proving of immense benefit. The enemy, at the same time, were actively employed in covering their advanced works; they constructed a new battery on their left of the Mamelon, and troops were constantly in motion on the north side. A welcome reinforcement had arrived, in the shape of a portion of the Sardinian troops. The expedition which had been embarked early in May, for Kertch, and countermanded, again sailed on the 22nd. of May, and was attended with complete success. It was composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, and Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, the French being under General D'Autremar. The forts were forced, and the magazines were exploded by the Russians themselves; but all their guns, an immense quantity of corn, grain, munitions of war, naval stores, and military equipments, fell into the hands of the troops. A most serious blow to the enemy was thus effected, and the whole coast of the Crimea became open to the allies, and the difficult route through Perekop was the only road by which reinforcements or provisions could be sent to the troops in Sebastopol. After leaving a sufficient garrison, principally Turks, in Kertch and Yenikale, the greater portion of the troops returned to Balaklava on the 15th. of June. It was matter of congratulation that so much was effected without loss of life.

An expedition to Anapa was in course of preparation, when, on the 5th. of June, the Russians withdrew from that place, and thus abandoned their last stronghold on the coast of Circassia.

THIRD BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE third bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th. of June, instead of at daybreak, as in the two former instances. Circumstances, too, were more favourable, for on this occasion a summer sky made the works stand out in bold relief, instead of being veiled in rain and mist. The additional weight of metal of the British guns, and the increase in the number of mortars, added to the plentiful supply of ammunition in the several batteries, augured a speedy termination of the siege. The Mamelon and Malakoff by half-past four were nearly silenced. The firing re-commenced at daylight on the 7th. of June; the Russians, with their wonted promptitude, having made good the damage sustained, kept up a vigorous fire from the Redan and Barrack batteries, and the Mamelon and Malakoff soon became in the same plight as before.

It was determined to make the attack on the enemy's outworks from the Quarries in front of the Redan, on the Mamelon, and on the Ouvrages Blancs, during the evening; and at six o'clock, as the Anglo-French troops formed in the trenches, a crushing fire told with great effect upon the Mamelon, which, in half an hour afterwards, was occupied by the French. The mortars and guns were then turned on the Malakoff, towards which the French advanced, but were driven back, and the Mamelon was again in possession of its original owners, but after a short interval was once more re-occupied by the French; a heavy fire was then poured in upon the Malakoff until dusk.

Whilst the French had succeeded in their attack upon the Mamelon, (so named from its appearance—a rounded hill,) the British had obtained possession of the Quarries. This success was thus achieved:—On the evening of the 7th. of June, an assault was made upon these works, which, as their name implies, were pits from which stone had been excavated for the buildings in the town. They were situated in front of the Redan, from the British advanced parallel in the right attack. Their possession was achieved with great

gallantry and determination, and the ground was maintained, notwithstanding that during the night and in the morning of the 8th., repeated attempts were made to regain them; but each terminated in failure, although supported by large bodies of troops, by heavy discharges of musketry, and by every species of offensive missile. On these occasions, over-powering numbers succeeded in re-entering, but were each time driven back at the point of the bayonet.

The troops employed in storming the Quarries were composed of detachments from the light and second divisions, and at night they were supported by the 62nd. regiment. The charge of holding the Quarries, and of repelling the repeated attacks of the enemy, was confided to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell, of the 90th., after he had led the assault, in which he was twice wounded. Colonel Shirley, of the 88th., acted as General of the day in the trenches of the right attack. The 55th. regiment received special commendation, and had fifty-three out of one hundred and sixty killed and wounded. Captain Cure commanded the party; Lieutenant Stone was killed at the head of his men, charging the Russians in their trench with the bayonet; Captain Elton was particularly noticed, and Lieutenants Scott and Williams were likewise named as most active in performing their duties.

Shortly before, the French, on the right, had moved out of their trenches, and attacked the Ouvrages Blancs, and the Mamelon. These were carried without the smallest check, and their leading column rushed forward and approached the Malakoff tower. This it had not been contemplated to assail, and therefore the troops were brought back and finally established in the enemy's works, from which the latter did not succeed in expelling them, notwithstanding that the fire of musketry and cannon brought to bear upon them was tremendous. Nothing could be more spirited and rapid than the advance of the French.

Lord Raglan, in his despatches, specially mentioned the names of the following officers:—Colonel Shirley, 88th., Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 90th.; Major Mills, 7th. Royal Fusiliers; Major Villiers, 47th.; Major Armstrong, 49th.;—all severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 88th., Major

Bayley, 88th.,—killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 49th.; Major Simpson, 34th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, 33rd.; Major Herbert, 23rd.; Captain Lowry, 47th.; Captain Turner, 7th.; Captain Lowndes, 47th.; Captain Nason, 49th.; Captain Le Marchant, 49th., wounded; Captain Wolseley, 90th. Lieutenants Chatfield and Eustace, 49th.; and Irby, Palmer, and Waddilove, 47th.; Captain Hunter, 47th.; and Lance-Corporal Quinn, 47th., who took a Russian officer prisoner in the most gallant manner.*

Captain Peel, 34th., severely wounded; Major Macdonell, Rifle Brigade, who commanded a portion of that corps and of the 41st., 47th., 49th., 77th., and 90th. regiments, detached from the guard of the trenches; Captain Ambrose, who had charge of two hundred men of the Buffs, and was himself wounded; Captain Dixon, also wounded, who commanded a large detachment of the 41st.; Captain Shiffner, 34th.; Captain Hunter, and Lieutenants Lucas, Gaynor, and Stokes, 47th.; Lieutenant Beresford, 88th., who succeeded to the command of a part of that regiment, his seniors being either killed or wounded; Lieutenant Pearson, 88th.; and Lieutenant Henry M. Jones, Royal Fusiliers.

The following officers were killed and wounded. *Killed.*—Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Thomas Graves Lowry. 1st.

* "I also feel it my duty to solicit your Lordship's notice to the eminent services of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers; he has been indefatigable in the discharge of his peculiar duties from the commencement of the siege, and he has always been at hand to aid in the repulse of the enemy, when they have assaulted our trenches. He eulogizes the conduct of Captain Browne, of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the same corps, Lieutenant Anderson, 96th. Foot, (Acting Engineer,) who is wounded; and he laments the death of Lieutenant Lowry, R.E., who conducted the storming party, and was afterwards killed by a cannon shot.

"I cannot omit this opportunity to express my approbation of the conduct of the Sappers throughout the operations. The exertions of the Royal Artillery, under Brigadier-General Dacres, and those of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Lushington, R.N., in serving the guns, cannot be too warmly commended. The accuracy of their fire is the theme of universal admiration; and the constancy with which they applied themselves to their arduous duties under all circumstances, however dangerous, cannot be too strongly placed upon record.

"Colonel Shirley likewise eulogises the conduct of the 62nd., under Colonel Shearman; and here I must be permitted to express my deep regret at the death of that officer, who fell mortally wounded; and of Major Dickson, of the same regiment, who was unfortunately killed upon the occasion. Both these officers are severe losses to Her Majesty's service."—*Lord Raglan's despatches.*

Foot, 2nd. battalion.—Captain Bingham Henry E. Muller. 34th.—Lieutenant Hector Maclean Lawrence. 55th.—Lieutenant Richard John T. Stone. 62nd.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ambrose Shearman, Major William F. Dickson, and Captain John Burton Forster. 68th.—Lieutenant James Marshall. 88th.—Captains Edward Bayley, (Brevet-Major,) Edmund Corbett, and Jackson Wray, and Lieutenant Edward Henry Webb. *Wounded*.—1st. Foot, 2nd. battalion.—Lieutenants William Bellew, Montagu Adam H. Legge, and Edward Andrew Stuart. 3rd. Foot.—Captain George James Ambrose. 7th.—Major Frederick Mills, Captain William West Turner, Lieutenants Henry Mitchell Jones, Lewis John Fillis Jones, and George Henry Waller. 19th.—Lieutenant Edward William Evans. 20th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Francis Padfield. 30th.—Captain Matthew Pennefather. 34th.—Captains John Peel and G. E. Brown-Westhead; Lieutenant Thomas Harry Saunders. 41st.—Captain Frederick Ball Dixon. 47th.—Major James Villiers; Captains John Henry Lowndes and Fitz William Frederick Hunter; Lieutenant John James Charles Irby. 49th.—Major James Wells Armstrong; Captain Edward Le Marchant; Lieutenants William Young and Thomas Fox Eustace. 55th.—Lieutenant James Scott. 62nd.—Captain William Lenox Inghall. 77th.—Captain Bentinck Duncan Gilby; and Lieutenant Matthew William Dickson. 88th.—Captain Edmund Gilling Maynard; Lieutenants Courtenay W. A. T. Kenny and John Frederick Grier. 90th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert P. Campbell. 96th.—Lieutenant Charles Anderson, Assistant Engineer. 97th.—Lieutenant Ernest Randolph Mackesy. Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. E. Ruck-Keene. Twenty-five men were killed, and four hundred and thirty-three men wounded.

A heavy fire was opened on the morning of the 9th. of June, and it was continued, with the exception of a truce for the burial of the dead, which lasted from one till six o'clock. No sooner was the white flag lowered than both sides again opened fire, the Russians having, during the interval, mounted additional guns in the Malakoff and Redan. During the 10th. of June, the Malakoff and Redan rarely fired more than a few shots at long intervals. Again the bombardment was

ordered to terminate, and it was decided that the attack on the town should be deferred until the French had established their batteries in the Mamelon. By the 16th. of June new batteries were completed, which, it was hoped, would enable the besiegers to resume the offensive with the utmost vigour. From the 6th. to the 14th. of June, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three rounds of ammunition had been expended.

FOURTH BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE fourth bombardment commenced on Sunday, the 17th. of June, at daybreak, when a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the British and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day. The effect produced was so satisfactory, that it was resolved the French should attack the Malakoff on the following morning, and that the British should assail the Redan as soon after as might be considered advisable.

It was originally proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th., and should be kept up for about two hours, with the view of destroying any works the Russians might have thrown up during the night, and of opening passages through the *abatis* that covered the Redan; but during the evening of the 17th., Lord Raglan received an intimation from General Pelissier, who had in May succeeded General Canrobert in the command of the French army, that he had determined, upon further consideration, to cause the French attack to take place at three o'clock on the following morning. Before that hour, Lord Raglan, with the head-quarter staff and other officers, assembled at the appointed post. As day broke, the French commenced their operations, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works which had been silenced the previous evening. Lord Raglan observing this, at once ordered the British columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan. It had been arranged that detachments from the light, second,

and fourth divisions, which were placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, should be formed into three columns; the right one to attack the left face of the Redan, between the flanking batteries; the centre to advance upon the salient angle; and the left to move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work: the first and last preceding the centre column.

On the signal being given the flank columns at once advanced, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders and soldiers carrying wool-bags; but they had no sooner shewn themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry, and all in advance were either killed or wounded.

Major-General Sir John Campbell,* who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th., who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who commanded the right column.

"I never before witnessed," writes Lord Raglan, "such a continued and heavy fire of grape combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the light and fourth divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded, though not severely, will shew that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell."

By half-past three it was perceived that the French had not succeeded in their attack upon the Malakoff. All the batteries were ordered to resume their fire as heavily as pos-

* "I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the fourth division from the period of the battle of Inkermann, till the arrival, very recently, of Lieutenant-General Bentinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any interruption, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all; I most deeply lament his loss.

"Colonel Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command; and Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them."—*Lord Raglan's despatch.*

sible, but about half-past seven the firing slackened, in consequence of the attack being relinquished.

The superiority of the fire of the allies had led both Lord Raglan and Pelissier to conclude that the anniversary of Waterloo would have been crowned with a happier result; but the Russians shewed that their resources were not yet exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

Whilst the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England was directed to send one of the brigades of the third division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronzoff Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right; and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek.

The success achieved by the third division on this eventful day, was detailed in a supplementary despatch from Lord Raglan. By this it appears that the first brigade, under Major-General Barnard, proceeded down the Woronzoff road, and was placed in position on the right of the ravine, ready to co-operate with the columns of attack on the right; whilst the second brigade, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separated the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration on the head of the Dockyard Creek.

This service was performed with the utmost gallantry, and, notwithstanding that they were exposed to a most galling fire, the troops maintained themselves in the position they had taken up during the day, and in the evening withdrew, unmolested, leaving a post at the cemetery, which had been one of the objects of the attack in the morning.

Between one and two o'clock, a.m., Major-General Eyre had moved off with his brigade, consisting of the 9th., 18th., 28th., 38th., and 44th. regiments, (total strength about two thousand bayonets,) and proceeded down the ravine on the left, by the French picket-house, for the purpose of attacking the

enemy's ambuscades, and of making a demonstration on that side.

In attacking the first of these ambuscades the troops were anticipated by the French, who cleverly took the Russians on their left flank as they advanced in front, and made several prisoners. Beyond this the French had no instructions to co-operate, and the Major-General therefore pushed on an advanced guard, under Major Feilden, 44th., composed of marksmen from each regiment, supporting it on the right by the 44th. and 38th., and on the left by the 18th. regiment, keeping at first the 9th. and 28th. in reserve.

The enemy, whose strength could not be estimated, occupied a strong position; their right rested on a mamelon, their left on a cemetery. These points were occupied by marksmen. The intervening ground was intersected, and the road barricaded with stone walls, which the men were obliged to pull down, under fire, before they could advance. In rear of this position, towards the fortress, the Russians occupied several houses, and there were bodies of them seen in rear, as reserves. This position, under the fire of the guns of the fortress, was strong, and it could not be expected to be carried and retained without incurring a considerable loss, and which was experienced both in officers and men, all most nobly discharging their duty. The 18th. regiment pushed on, and occupied some houses immediately under Garden Battery. The 44th. occupied some houses on the right, from whence they kept up a fire on the enemy's embrasures. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth moved on with his regiment, (the 38th.,) and after taking possession of some houses in front, endeavoured to turn the flank of a battery which annoyed the troops in front. These parties were afterwards from time to time reinforced or relieved by the 9th. regiment, the 28th. regiment being drawn up in line in rear, to support the whole.

Having driven the enemy from these points, they were continued to be occupied, with the view to ulterior movements, in the event of the attack on the right being successful, and until it was decided what portion of the ground should be retained for siege operations.

The position was held until late in the evening, when the troops, after being exposed all day to a concentrated fire

from the guns of the fortress, in addition to some field guns brought up by the enemy, were gradually withdrawn, the ground being too far in advance to be permanently occupied for siege operations, when Major-General Eyre, who had received a wound in the head in the early part of the day, gave over the command of the brigade to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 28th. regiment. No attempt was made by the enemy to molest the troops on their retiring. The losses sustained amounted to thirty-one officers, forty-four sergeants, and four hundred and eighty-seven rank and file killed or wounded.

In Lord Raglan's despatch, after the expression of a hope that the injury received by Major-General Eyre* would "not incapacitate him from the discharge of his duty, with the same energy and devotion as he has already applied himself to its performance during the protracted operations before Sebastopol." His lordship added:—

"Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, to whose able assistance I referred in my former despatch, has specially brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Colonel Yea, who was unfortunately killed, and pays a just tribute to the great merits of this deeply-lamented officer; of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 23rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 33rd.; and Captain Gwilt, of the 34th.; all of whom were

* Major-General Eyre thus brought to notice the conduct of his brigade:—"The conduct of all was so exemplary during this trying day, that I can scarcely with justice particularize individuals. I beg, however, to thank the officers commanding corps for the assistance they afforded me, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Borton, commanding 9th. regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, commanding the 18th. Royal Irish; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding the 28th. regiment; Colonel the Honourable A. Spencer, commanding the 44th. regiment, who was wounded, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Staveley, who succeeded to the command of the regiment on Colonel Spencer being obliged to quit the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, commanding 88th. regiment, who was also wounded, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks, who succeeded him in the command of the regiment; and Major Feilden, 44th., commanding the advanced guard.

"I received also the utmost assistance from my Brigade-Major Captain Faussett, 44th. regiment; and also on this, as on many other occasions, from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Robertson, 4th. regiment. I was also indebted to Brevet-Major Stuart Wortley, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, who kindly volunteered to act on my staff.

"I beg also to report the judicious arrangements of the Medical Department on this occasion, and especially to thank Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons, 44th. regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Jeeves, 88th. regiment, for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a most galling fire."

wounded: of Major-General Codrington, who commanded the light division; of Captain Blackett, of the Rifle Brigade, who has lost a leg; and of Captain Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, who fell upon the occasion; and Major-General Codrington mentions the admirable conduct of Captain Turner, of the 7th. Foot; Major Macdonell, of the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Knox, of the Rifle Brigade, who is wounded; and Lieutenant Donovan, of the 33rd.

"Lieutenant-General Sir R. England speaks highly of Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th. regiment, who commanded in the trenches of the left attack, and is severely wounded: and Lieutenant-General Bentinck eulogizes the conduct of Colonel Lord West, of the 21st. Foot, who assumed the command of the left column after the death of Major-General Sir J. Campbell; of Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, who succeeded to the command of the 57th. regiment, on the death of Colonel Shadforth; of Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, commanding 17th. regiment; and of Captains Croker, (who was killed,) Gordon, McKinsty, and O'Connor, and Lieutenant Thompson, of the 17th. regiment; and Lieutenant Shadwell Clerke, of the 21st. regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Colcliffe, and Sergeant Pratt, of the 17th.; and Captain the Honourable J. Stuart, and Lieutenants Boileau (who is severely wounded) and Saunders, of the Rifle Brigade.

"Major-General H. Jones reports most favourably of the services of the following officers of Engineers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden,* Lieutenant Donnelly, Lieutenant Fisher; and he deeply laments the loss of Captain Jesse, Lieutenant Graves, and Lieutenant Murray, who fell upon the occasion.

* "I am concerned to have to inform your Lordship that Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, whose services I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your Lordship's notice, is severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

"I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown, for the manner in which he conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable assistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers. He received a wound from a grape shot in the forehead yesterday, which, I trust, will not prove serious."—*Lord Raglan's first despatch, 19th. June, 1855.*

"I must express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Lieutenant-General Bentinck, and Major-General Codrington, for the able manner in which they conducted their duties; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your Lordship that Lieutenant-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I shall deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to Her Majesty's service.

"I must not omit to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th.; Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs. Wood (severely wounded) and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieutenants Urmston and Dalryell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, Mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, Mate."

On the 19th. of June orders were received to discontinue the bombardment, during which, from its commencement on the 17th., twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-four rounds of ammunition had been fired against Sebastopol.

Twenty-two officers were killed and seventy-one wounded. Two hundred and thirty men were killed, one thousand one hundred and thirty-six wounded, and twenty-four missing. The French losses exceeded this number. The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded:—

Royal Artillery. *Wounded*.—Captain William John Williams.

Royal Engineers. *Killed*.—Captain William Howard Jesse, and Lieutenants James Murray and Thomas Molyneux Graves. *Wounded*.—Major-General Harry D. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tylden, and Brevet-Major (Brigade-Major) Eustace Fane Bouchier.

SECOND DIVISION.—41st. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Julius E. Goodwyn.

THIRD DIVISION.—STAFF. *Wounded*.—Major-General William Eyre, C.B., Brevet-Major Stuart-Wortley, 1st. Dragoon Guards, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.

4th. Foot. *Wounded*.—Colonel Henry C. Cobbe.

9th. Foot. *Killed*.—Captain Frederick Smith. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants Allen George Douglas and John M' Queen, (Adjutant.)

18th. Foot. *Killed*.—Lieutenant John William Meurant. *Wounded*.—Major John Clarke Kennedy, Captains John Cormick, Anthony William Samuel Freeman Armstrong, Matthew J. Hayman, Henry J. Stephenson, and J. George Wilkinson; Lieutenants William O' Bryen Taylor, William Kemp, Fairfax Fearnley, and Charles Hotham.

28th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Captains J. Guise R. Aplin Henry Robert C. Godley, and J. Dundas Malcolm, Lieutenants Francis Brodigan and Charles E. B. Lennard.

38th. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Owen G. S. Davies. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Jackson Lowth, Captains Ludford H. Daniel and the Honourable Charles J. Addington, Lieutenants Henry Broome Feilden and John Bolton French.*

44th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captains Bowes Fenwick, Honourable Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, and Francis W. C. Caulfield. *Wounded*.—Colonel the Honourable Augustus Almeric Spencer, Captain William H. Mansfield, Lieutenants Joseph Logan and T. Orton Howorth.

FOURTH DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart. *Wounded*.—Captain Arch: C. Snodgrass, 38th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to ditto.

17th. Foot. *Killed*.—Captain John L. Croker.

20th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Eveleigh, Lieutenants John J. S. O' Neill and Francis George Holmes.

21st. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant John George Image.

57th. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Shadforth, and Lieutenant James C. Ashwin. *Wounded*.—Captains

* This officer received a most remarkable wound, considering that immediate death was not the result; the medical board stated that "Lieutenant French, of the 38th. Regiment, received a gunshot wound on the 18th. June, 1855, before Sebastopol, in the upper portion of the left shoulder, which penetrated the chest, and resulted in a most copious suppuration from the left side, with compression of the left lung, and removal of the heart from the left to the right side. The left arm is powerless, and his general health very delicate, the suppuration from the left lung, though considerably diminished, not having yet subsided." He died on the 9th. of December, 1857.—*Curiosities of War*.

Frederic Percy Lea, Charles William St. Clair, George H. Norman, and Arthur Maxwell Earle, (Brevet-Major,) Lieutenants Cavendish Venables and A. F. A. Slade.

Rifle Brigade, 1st. battalion. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant C. A. Penrhyn Boileau.

LIGHT DIVISION.—7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Colonel Lacy Walter Yea, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) J. St. Clair Hobson. *Wounded*.—Major Arthur John Pack, Captain Frederick E. Appleyard, and Lieutenants Lewis J. F. Jones, Lord Richard H. Browne, George Henry Waller, Napier D. Robinson, Honourable Edward Fitz Clarence, William L. L. G. Wright, and Charles H. Malan.

23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Lysons.

33rd. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenants Valentine Bennett and Langford R. Heyland. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonels John D. Johnstone and George V. Mundy, Captains John E. T. Quayle and Thomas Wickham, and Lieutenant J. Thornton Rogers.

34th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captains John Shiffner and John Robinson, Lieutenants Francis Richard Hurt and Henry Daniel Alt. *Wounded*.—Captains John Gwilt, William Warry, and Joseph Jordan, Lieutenants G. Byng Harman, Robert J. B. Clayton, and Francis Peel.

88th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain George R. Browne.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd. battalion. *Killed*.—Captain Edward R. Forman. *Wounded*.—Captain Edward W. Blackett, Lieutenants Fitz Roy W. Fremantle and John S. Knox.

Major-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General to the British forces in the Crimea, died on the 24th. of June, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable W. L. Pakenham, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, was appointed his successor.

On the 28th. of June, 1855, the following extract of a telegraphic despatch from Lord Panmure was published to the army in the Crimea:—"I have Her Majesty's Commands to express Her grief that so much bravery should not have been rewarded with merited success; and to assure Her brave Troops that Her Majesty's confidence in them is entire." This was the last general order published by Lord Raglan, for about nine o'clock of the above day his gallant spirit breathed

its last. Posterity will endorse the Minister for War's expression of Her Majesty's grief for this great loss. "The country has been deprived of a brave and accomplished soldier, a true and devoted patriot, and an honourable and disinterested subject." His lordship's remains were borne to Kamiesch Bay, and placed on board the *Caradoc*, for conveyance to England, the officers and men of both armies vying with each other in paying the last honours to the departed warrior.

The general order issued by General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, (of which the following is a translation,) was worthy of himself and of his country.

"Death has suddenly taken away while in full exercise of his Command the Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and has plunged the British in mourning.

"We all share the regret of our brave Allies. Those who knew Lord Raglan, who know the history of his life, so noble, so pure, so replete with service rendered to his country;—those who witnessed his fearless demeanour at Alma and Inkermann, who recall the calm and stoic greatness of his character throughout this rude and memorable Campaign, every generous heart indeed will deplore the loss of such a man.

"The sentiments here expressed by the General-in-Chief are those of the whole Army. He has himself been cruelly struck by this unlooked-for blow.

"The public grief only increases his sorrow at being for ever separated from a Companion-in-Arms whose genial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and from whom he has always received the most loyal and hearty co-operation.

"(Signed) A. PELISSIER,
"Commander-in-Chief."

"Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, 29th. June, 1855.

"By Order,

"(Signed) E. D. MARTINPREY,
"Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Staff."

General La Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian Army in the Crimea, also published a general order on the

sad occasion, which, after alluding to his lordship's services, ended with this expressive paragraph:—

"He esteemed highly this our King's Army, and did much to minister to its wants; let us unite therefore with our brave Allies in deploring his death, and venerating his memory."

In the absence of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, on account of ill-health, the command of the forces devolved on Lieutenant-General Simpson, the next senior officer, upon whom the Queen conferred the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Crimea.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 10th. of July, a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan, by the allied batteries, in order to assist the advances upon that work, to which the besieged responded, at intervals, with considerable warmth. This had the effect of checking the musketry fire, which had proved very annoying. Comparative tranquillity reigned in the batteries until the 17th. of July, when the enemy opened a heavy fire upon the French in the Mamelon, which was answered by the British on the Tower and Redan.

During the night of the 22nd. of July, the Russians opened a heavy fire of musketry from the parapets of the Malakoff and adjacent works, but they did not attempt an attack. They opened a similar fire in the course of the night on the left of the French. It is believed that they apprehended an attack from the French, and for this reason opened the above fire, which did no damage to either the works or soldiers.

Between ten and eleven o'clock at night on the 2nd. of August the enemy made a sortie in considerable force, by the Woronzoff road. Their strength was computed to be about two thousand, and their object was to destroy a heavy iron *chevaux-de-frize*, made across the above road, between the right and left attacks, and being further supported by heavy columns in rear, to take advantage of such circumstances as might present themselves. They advanced with loud cheers and bugling, and were received with great gallantry by the advanced picket, under the command of Lieutenant R. E. Carr, of the 39th., who withdrew his men, firing at the same time upon the enemy, to the main body, under the command of Captain Leckie, of the same regiment.

A heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy by the party under the latter officer, on the Woronzoff road; as also by the guards of the trenches on the right of the fourth parallel, under the command of Captain Boyle, of the 89th., and Captain Turner, of the 1st. Royals, which, in about ten minutes, caused the enemy to retire from an attack that, if it had not been so well met, might have been a serious affair.

Thus passed the time during July and August in repelling sorties from the enemy, combined with an occasional heavy firing, and in preparations for a renewal of the bombardment. As the movements of troops in Sebastopol, and the reliefs moving to and from the Russian works, could be observed from the deck of the flag-ship of Sir Houstoun Stewart, "Hannibal," which was anchored off the mouth of the harbour, a telegraphic communication was established between it and a station erected on the hill in front of the light division. This directed the fire of the mortar batteries, and caused serious losses to the enemy.

At times, however, the enemy opened heavily for a short period, causing many casualties. Brevet-Major Hugh Drummond, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a most promising officer, was killed by a fragment of a shell, in the afternoon of the 13th. of August.

In the beginning of August the troops had been unceasingly employed in strengthening and improving the advanced works, which, by the 10th. had become so close to the enemy, that it was with the greatest difficulty any approach could be made. Every precaution was taken by the allies to prevent the Russians forcing them to raise the siege by a vigorous attack from without, which was anticipated about the middle of this month.

The Czar's last hope of relieving Sebastopol was dissipated by the battle of the Tchernaya gained over the Russians on the 16th. of August. This brilliant success was achieved by the French and Sardinian troops, and the enemy's attempt to pass the above river, although made with overwhelming numbers, met with a most decisive repulse. The British cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett,

were placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services.

FIFTH BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE fifth bombardment of Sebastopol commenced at daylight on the 17th. of August, the fire being directed against the Malakoff and Redan, which continued throughout the day: the Russian fire, which at first replied briskly became feeble by the evening. The fire* from the batteries of the allies was reported by General Simpson, in his despatch of the 21st. of August, to have been very effective, and the result attained to have been sufficient to enable the works against the place to progress satisfactorily.

On the night of the 30th. of August, the enemy's pickets made a rush at the advanced trench, upset a few gabions, and killed Lieutenant Preston, of the 97th. In this affair Captain Pechell, of the 77th., who commanded the advanced party, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, of the 23rd. regiment, who commanded the supports, behaved with great gallantry.

The brightness of the nights prevented a large amount of work being executed, and what was performed became a task of great difficulty. By the 1st. of September the head of the sap was about one hundred and fifty yards from the salient of the Redan, and the garrison interrupted the work by all possible means.

FINAL BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Now arrived the time for the sixth and final bombardment of Sebastopol, before which the allies had been nearly a year. It was ordered that the firing should commence steadily on

* From the 13th. to the 19th. of August, inclusive, the expenditure of ammunition amounted to twenty-six thousand two hundred and seventy rounds, and that of powder to about eighty-one tons."—*Artillery Operations, compiled by Captain and Brevet-Major W. F. M. Reilly, C.B., Royal Artillery.*

the morning of the 5th. of September, and as the day progressed it was to be increased, it being so regulated that a sufficient quantity of ammunition should remain for a very heavy fire during the assault, which was to take place on the morning of the 8th. The French commenced a tremendous cannonade about five o'clock, a.m., the British batteries opening on the Redan and Malakoff. During the 6th. and 7th. the bombardment continued, and on the morning of the 8th. the whole of the batteries were in full play. At a few minutes before noon the French signal was given, and their columns moved to the front. The Russians were at dinner, and the Malakoff was taken by surprise without loss. This work was retained by the French, who repulsed every attack to regain possession of it. The tri-colour planted on the parapet was the signal for the British to advance; and the fire of the artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, it was decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which the work was protected.

The arrangements for the attack were entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham. The second and light divisions were to have the honour of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The assaulting column was to be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the light division to lead, and that of the second to follow.

Leaving the trenches at the preconcerted signal, the troops moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of two hundred men, and a ladder party of three hundred and twenty. Upon arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders being placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. Major Welsford, of the 97th., who led the storming party, was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Handcock, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded. Here a most

determined and sanguinary contest was maintained for nearly an hour, but, though supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position. It was a marvel that any escaped.

Colonel Windham's gallantry on this occasion brought that officer's name prominently before the public. One of his messages reached the trenches, and the right wing of the 23rd. was in consequence ordered out by Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, when a brilliant advance was made, and a most severe loss sustained. All was of no avail; the soldiers of the several corps employed had displayed undaunted courage, but unfortunately the attack was not successful.

A loss of twenty-nine officers killed, and one hundred and twenty-five wounded, together with three hundred and fifty-six non-commissioned officers and men killed, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two wounded, and one hundred and seventy-five missing, bore fatal evidence of the severity of the struggle. The following officers were killed and wounded:

Royal Artillery, Field Train Department. *Killed*.—Deputy-Assistant Commissary W. Hayter. *Wounded*.—Captain Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz Roy, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants Reginald H. Champion, and Charles James Tyler.

Royal Engineers. *Wounded*.—Captain Charles Herbert Sedley, and Lieutenant Howard C. Elphinstone.*

FIRST DIVISION. 31st. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Frederick Simes Attree.

SECOND DIVISION. STAFF. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-General Charles Warren, C.B.; Lieutenant George Anthony Morgan, 55th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to do.; Colonel the Honourable P. Herbert, C.B., unattached, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant R. Swire, 17th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Windham; Captain William Frederick Augustus Rooke, 47th., Brigade Major, (died of wounds.)

1st. Foot, 2nd. battalion. *Wounded*.—Captain William James Gillum, Lieutenants Richard Llewellyn Williams, (Adjutant,) Redmond Bewley Caton, and the Honourable Thomas O. Westenra Plunkett.

* Now Major Elphinstone, author of the "Journal of Operations of the Royal Engineers," published by authority, before referred to.

3rd. Foot. *Wounded*.—Major Frederick Francis Maude, Captains Charles Hood and Penrose John Dunbar, Lieutenant Talbot Ashley Cox, Ensigns Henry Peachey, (died November 15th,) and Alfred B. Letts.

30th. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Brodie Patullo, C.B., Captain John C. N. Stevenson, and Ensign Richard G. Deane. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Mauleverer, C.B., Brevet-Major Archibald Campbell, Captain George Francis Coventry Pocock, Lieutenants Alfred John Austin, Charles John Moorsom, Meyrick Beaufoy Feild, William Kerr, (died 23rd. September,) and Gilbert H. Sanders.

41st. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Eman, C.B., and Captains Edward Every and James Augustus Lockhart. *Wounded*.—Major Robert Pratt, Captain Hugh Rowlands, Lieutenants James Alexander Hamilton, (Adjutant,) Fitzhardinge Kingscote, and Robert Eustace Maude.

49th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain George Rochfort. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major John Hynde King, and Ensign Christopher Michell, (died 14th. September.)

55th. regiment. *Killed*.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Holland L. D. Cuddy. *Wounded*.—Major Alfred C. Cure, Captains Robert Hume, John Richard Hume, and William Hamilton Richards, and Lieutenant William B. Johnson.

62nd. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Robert Allan Cox, and Lieutenant Lawrence Blakiston. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard Barrett Tyler, (died 23rd. October,) Captain Edward Henry Hunter, Lieutenants William B. Davenport, William Dring, and Herrick Augustus Palmer, prisoner of war.

95th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain John Neptune Sargent, and Lieutenant Charles Frederick Parkinson.

FOURTH DIVISION. 17th. Foot. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants William Dalrymple Thompson and William Henry Parker.

20th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major Stephen Remnant Chapman, (died 20th. September,) Assistant Engineer.

63rd. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Lindsey.

LIGHT DIVISION. STAFF. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-Generals C. T. Van Straubenzee, 3rd. Foot, and Horatio Shirley, 88th. regiment.

7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Lieutenants William J. L. G. Wright and Oliver Colt. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major William West Turner, Captain Hugh Robert Hibbert, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Rowley Heyland, Captains James Francis Hickie and Henry Mitchell Jones.

19th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Unett, C.B., (died of wounds,) Brevet-Major Robert Warden, Captains Edward Chippindall and Peter Godfrey, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants Edward Robert Ward Bayley, Ames Goren, W. Godfrey D. Massy, Richard Molesworth, and Robert Conolly Martin, and Ensign Walter William Young.

23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Lieutenants Douglas Dyneley, (Adjutant,) and Reginald H. Somerville. *Wounded*.—Colonel Daniel Lysons, C.B., Captains Frederick Fletcher Vane, and William Halsted Poole, Lieutenants Sydney C. Millett, Hubert D. Radcliffe, George P. Prevost, Edward S. Holden, (died of wounds,) Luke O' Connor, James De Vic Tupper, James Williamson, Francis H. Hall Dare, and C. Henry Beck, (died of wounds.)

33rd. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Henry Donovan. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bunbury Gough, Captain Henry Disney Ellis, Lieutenants John Trent and Charles Whateley Willis, and Ensign (Adjutant) George Toseland.

34th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants Noel A. Harris and Julius D. Laurie.

77th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain W. Parker. *Wounded*.—Captain Frederick John Butts, Lieutenants George Edward Leggett, Marcus A. Waters, and Charles B. Knowles.

88th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Henry William Grogan. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Vaughan Maxwell, C.B., Captains Benjamin Bunbury Mauleverer and George Robert Beresford, Lieutenants William Lambert, Edward Hopton, Lucas Clements Scott, and George Stretton Watson, and Ensign George Walker.

90th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captains Herbert Millingeham Vaughan and Henry Preston, Lieutenants Arthur D. Swift and Hugh Francis Wilmer. *Wounded*.—Captains Robert Grove, James Perrin, William Pattison Tinling, and James Herne Wade, Lieutenants James Clark Rattray, William John

Rous, Nicol Grahame, Percy Julius Deverill, Sir Charles Pigott, Bart., Henry J. Haydock, and Henry H. Goodricke.

97th. regiment. *Killed*.—Major Augustus Frederick Welsford, Captain John Hutton, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Douglas A. M'Gregor. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Robert Handcock, (died the following day,) Captains Richard F. Waldo Sibthorp, Charles Henry Lumley, and Henry George Woods, Lieutenants Reginald C. Goodenough, (died of wounds,) Charles Henry Browne, Maurice G. B. Fitz Gerald, and John E. D. Hill.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd. battalion. *Killed*.—Captain Maximilian M. Hammond, and Lieutenant Henry Stewart Ryder. *Wounded*.—Major Charles John Woodford, Captain the Honourable B. Reynolds Pellew, Lieutenants John Croft Moore, Frederick Carl Playne, Richard Borough, Henry Eyre, William Hall Eccles, and Frederick Arthur Riley.

HIGHLAND DIVISION. 72nd. regiment. *Wounded*.—Quartermaster John Macdonald, (died of wounds.)

General Simpson, whilst enumerating the services of the army, did not omit the sister service; in his despatch it was stated that "The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Honourable Henry Keppel, aided by Captain Moorsom, and many gallant officers and seamen who have served the guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks."

Her Majesty's navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houstoun Stewart, received special mention. Of the former it was stated "when at times affairs looked gloomy, and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given with the hearty good-will which characterizes the British sailor. Nothing has contributed more to the present undertaking, than the cordial co-operation which has so happily existed from the first between the two services;" also the conduct of the Royal Engineers, and of Major-General (now Sir Harry) Jones; the latter, although suffering on a bed of sickness, was conveyed on a litter at the eventful hour of the assault, to witness the completion of his arduous undertakings. The Royal Artil-

lery, under Major-General (now Sir Richard) Dacres, the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, and General Staff, as well as Generals commanding divisions and brigades, were all likewise thanked for their cordial co-operation and assistance. The following officers were specially commended:—

HIGHLAND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., who was present in support, with the Highland Division and the Divisional and Brigade Staff; Brigadier-General Cameron, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Stevenson, 79th., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Mansfield, 33rd., Aide-de-Camp, Captain Pitcairn, 42nd., Major of Brigade, Captain Montgomery, 42nd., Aide-de-Camp. This division was reinforced by a brigade of the fourth division, under the command of Brigadier-General the Honourable A. Spencer, C.B., who reported in favour of Captain Earle, 57th., Major of Brigade; Captain Robinson, 44th., Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Eveleigh, 20th.; Colonel Lord West, C.B., 21st.; Brevet-Major Gordon, 17th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, C.B., 57th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lindesay, 63rd., wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Markham brought to notice the following officers:—Brigadier-General Warren, C.B., Brigadier-General Windham, C.B.,* especially recommended for his gallant conduct during the whole struggle in the Redan. *Divisional Staff.*—Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel the Honourable P. E. Herbert, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Bellairs, 49th, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brevet-Major Thompson, 10th. Hussars, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. *Personal Staff.*—Captain Thesiger, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant King, Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Mure, 43rd., Extra Aide-de-Camp; Captain Cooke, Royal Engineers, attached for the occasion. Captain Werge

* "I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success that they so well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest."—*General Simpson's despatch.*

55th., Major of Brigade; Lieutenant Morgan, 55th., Aide-de-Camp. 1st. Foot, 2nd. battalion, Colonel Huey, commanding; 30th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer C.B., commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Patullo, C.B., killed, Captains Atcherley, Pocock, and Green, and Lieutenant Sanders; 55th. regiment, Major Cure, commanding, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy, killed, Captains R. Hume, Elton, J. R. Hume, and Richards. Captain Rooke, 47th., Major of Brigade, severely wounded; Lieutenant Swire, 17th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp, severely wounded. 3rd. Foot, Major Maude, commanding, dangerously wounded, Captain Lewes, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) Roe. 41st. regiment,* Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, C.B., killed, Captains Rowlands and Every; 62nd. regiment,† Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, severely wounded, Major Daubeny, Captains Cox, killed, and Cooch, Lieutenants Blakiston, killed, Palmer, wounded and taken prisoner, and Davenport, severely wounded.

Also the following soldiers, who particularly distinguished themselves in the attack on the Redan:—3rd. Foot, Corporals John Salmon and John Clement Milton, Lance-Corporal John Barron, Drummer Henry Healy, Privates Lawrence Sexton, Matthew Donovan, Francis Spier, Michael Barrett, William Browne, John Williams, John Hall, and John Davies. 41st. regiment, Colour-Sergeants William Davies, Lionel Fitzgerald, and James Kelly, Sergeant James O'Neil, Privates William

* The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn, commanding the 41st. regiment, having been inadvertently omitted in the extracts of the reports of Lieutenant-General Markham, and Brigadier-General Windham, the same was thus brought to notice by General Sir James Simpson:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn is a most deserving officer, and I should be glad that his name were remembered with others mentioned."

† "Camp, Sebastopol, October 22nd., 1855.—Sir, In bringing to the notice of Major-General Windham, C.B., the names of the officers and men of the 62nd. regiment, who distinguished themselves at the assault of the Redan, on the 8th. September last, I omitted to mention the name of Staff Assistant-Surgeon O'Callaghan, who is attached to the 62nd. regiment. His attention to the wounded was not confined to men of his own regiment on that day, but was extended to officers and men of all regiments, who happened to be brought past him; he accompanied the regiment as far as the fifth parallel, and volunteered to remain behind after the regiment was ordered back to camp, to assist in attending to, and bringing in the wounded from the front at dusk. Many officers have spoken in high terms of his conduct and exertions in behalf of the wounded on that day, and requesting that his services may be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

"To Colonel Haly, C.B.,
"Commanding 2nd. Brigade, 2nd. Division."

I have, etc.,
J. DAUBENY,
Major, commanding 62nd."

Connors, John Culbert, William Daily, Patrick Garvey, John Hillson, John Kennally, and Martin Rogan. 62nd. regiment, Colour-Sergeants Joseph Young and Joseph Lyness, Sergeants Daniel Loder and John Brady, Corporal William Blackman, Privates Hugh Reilly, Thomas Carney, William Findlay, Denis Healey, Thomas Johnson, James Farrell, Thomas Bacon, Thomas Berry, John Coughlin, and James Lawes. The foregoing non-commissioned officers and men volunteered to go from the advanced trench, to bring wounded men in from the front of the Redan, on the night of the 8th. September. Privates Thomas Johnson, Bedford Chapman, and William Freeman, also of the 62nd., volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front in daylight on the 8th. of September.

LIGHT DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington brought to notice the following officers and men:—Brigadier-Generals Van Straubenzee and Shirley, C.B. *Divisional Staff*.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Brownrigg, C.B., Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, C.B., Coldstream Guards, Assistant Quarter-master-General, Brevet-Major the Honourable A. M. Cathcart, 93rd., and Brevet-Major the Honourable Henry Clifford, Rifle Brigade, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals. *Personal Staff*.—Captain the Honourable H. Campbell, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Montagu, Royal Engineers, attached for the occasion. Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, and Brigadier-General Van Straubenzee, commanding the first brigade of the Light Division, spoke highly of Captain Pretymann, 33rd., Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Newton, 3rd. Foot, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Williams, Royal Artillery, who volunteered to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General. 7th. Royal Fusiliers, Brevet-Major Turner, commanding, wounded, Captain Hibbert, wounded, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland, wounded, and Captain Marten. 23rd. Fusiliers, Colonel Lysons, C.B., severely wounded, Captains Drewe, Vane, wounded, Poole, wounded, Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley, killed; Assistant-Surgeon Sylvester, M.D., who went to the front under heavy fire, to assist wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, C.B.; Lance-Corporal Shields, Privates James Taylor, Michael Ahern, T.

Kennedy, and J. Green, who brought Lieutenant Dyneley, when wounded, into the trenches. 33rd. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, dangerously wounded, Lieutenants Trent and Donovan, the latter killed. 34th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonels Goodenough, commanding, and Simpson. Rifle Brigade, 2nd. battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, C.B., commanding, Captains Hammond, killed, Fyers, Balfour, and the Honourable B. Pellew, Lieutenants Ryder and Moore, the former killed, Brevet-Major Glyn, Rifle Brigade, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Day, 88th., Aide-de-Camp. 97th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Handcock, mortally wounded, Major Welsford, Lieutenant and Adjutant McGregor, and Captain Hutton, killed, Captains Sibthorp, severely wounded, Legh, (then commanding the regiment,) Lumley, and Woods; Lieutenants Goodenough, Browne, and Fitz Gerald, and Ensign Hill.

The following officers and men were all mentioned as distinguished in the Redan:—Colour-Sergeant R. Smith, Sergeant F. Wedgworth, Drummer A. Curran, Privates H. Jackson, J. Cotterell, and A. Ahern. 90th. regiment, Captain Grove commanding, Captains Smith, Vaughan, killed, Tinling, Close, Crealock, Wade, Mageniz, and Preston, the latter killed, Lieutenants Grahame and Deverill. Sergeant-Major Cummin, Sergeants Saunderson, Monaghan, and Smallie. 77th. regiment, Captain Carden, commanding, Brevet-Major Rickman, Captains Parker, killed, Chawner, Willington, and Butts, the latter wounded. 88th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., wounded, Major E. H. Maxwell, Captains Maynard, Mauleverer, wounded, and Steevens. 19th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, C.B., killed, Brevet-Major Warden, and Captains Bright and Chippindall.

It was determined to renew the attack on the following morning, with the Highlanders, to be supported by the third division; this was arranged by General Simpson with Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded the Highland Brigade, and Major-General Sir William Eyre commanding the third division. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About eleven o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the

Redan, found the work abandoned. It was not, however, deemed necessary to occupy it until daylight.

During the night extensive explosions were heard, and great fires were seen in the town. It soon became known that the Russians were retiring from the south to the north side, by means of the raft bridge recently constructed, and which was afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. The men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

In Mrs. Henry Duberly's "Journal kept during the Russian War" occurs the following description of the Redan after the final contest, and it is eminently suggestive:—"What wonderful engineering! What ingenuity in the thick rope-work which is woven before the guns, leaving only a little hole, through which the man laying the gun can take his aim, and which is thoroughly impervious to rifle-shot! The Redan is a succession of little batteries, each containing two or three guns, with traverses behind each division; and hidden away under gabions, sandbags, and earth, are little huts, in which the officers and men used to live. Walking down amongst these, (for we were obliged to dismount,) we found that tradesmen had lived in some of them. Henry picked up a pair of lady's lasts, the precise size of my own foot. Coats, caps, bayonets lay about, with black bread and broken guns."

Thus ended the great siege of Sebastopol: the fortress had fallen, but Prince Gortschakoff, in his retreat, sustained his well-earned fame. The following telegraphic message was transmitted to the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea:—

"The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the Fall of Sebastopol. Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the Allied Army, Her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you, to her Army, the pride with which She regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

"The Queen congratulates Her Troops on the triumphant issue of their protracted Siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valour which has led to its termination.

"The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without

its alloy, in the heavy losses that have been sustained; and while She rejoices in the Victory, Her Majesty deeply sympathizes with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

"You will be pleased to congratulate General Pelissier, in Her Majesty's name, upon the brilliant success of the Assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force, as well as the indomitable courage of our brave allies.

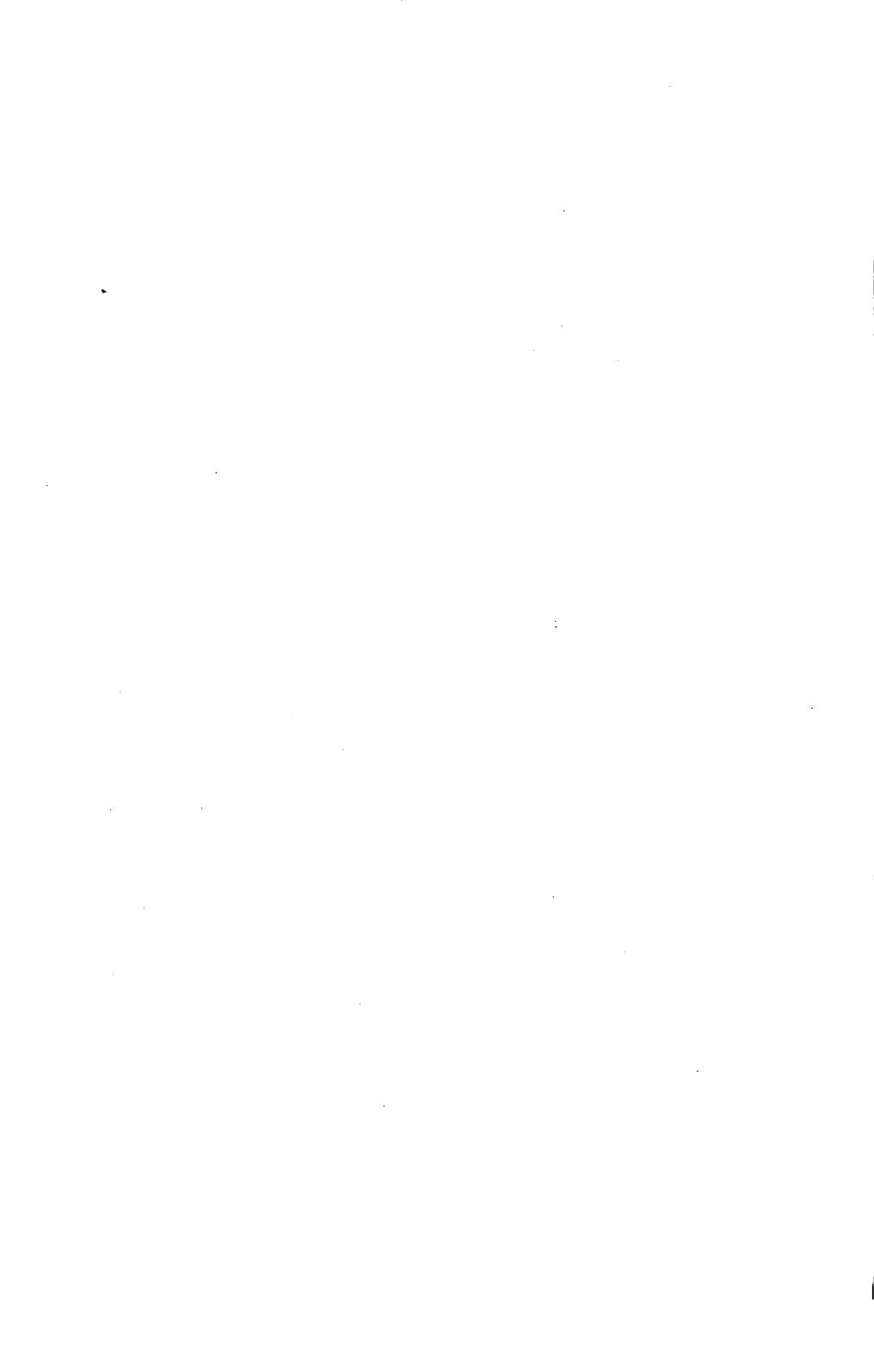
"(Signed) PANMURE."

With the fall of Sebastopol the MEDAL History of the Campaign in the Crimea terminates, and it therefore only remains to add, that in October following Kinburn was captured by the troops under Brigadier-General the Honourable Augustus Spencer, and the garrison of thirteen hundred men became prisoners. The troops employed on this successful service consisted of an escort of cavalry, four guns, the 17th., 20th., 57th., and 63rd. regiments, and two battalions of Marines.

The Crimean campaign will be ever remembered for the first employment, to any extent, of the rifled musket, the use of which has created a revolution in warfare. Other novelties, before alluded to, were also adopted. The sacrifice of life during this protracted siege was immense, but the numbers who died from disease far exceeded those who fell on the field of battle.*

* Number killed, wounded, etc., of the British army in the Crimea, from the date of embarkation for the East, to the 30th. April, 1856.

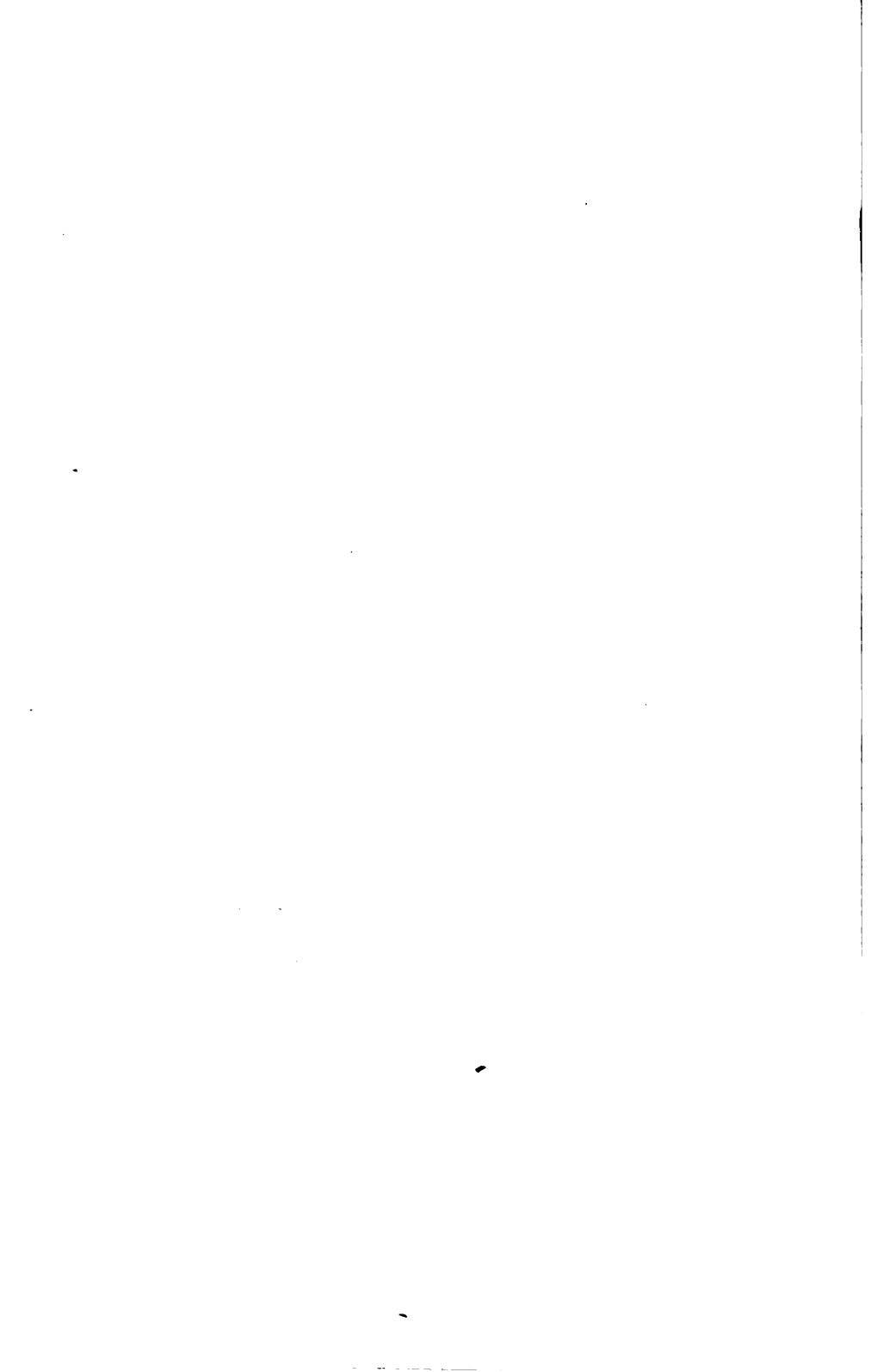
	Cavalry.			Artillery.			Engineers.			Infantry.		
	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	
Killed in action	9	114	11	121	9	32	125	2331				
Died of wounds	4	26	1	52	6	23	73	1832				
Died of disease, etc.	23	1007	10	1298	5	175	106	13,414				
Total deaths.....	36	1147	22	1471	20	230	303	17,577				
Wounded { severely	12	113	6	632	7	31	254	5186				
{ slightly.....	14	124	24		6	55	181	5220				
Total wounded.....	26	237	30	632	13	86	435	10,406				
Number who suffered amputation.....	1	22	1	32	2	7	34	810				





FRENCH WAR MEDAL.





On the 11th. of November, General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., succeeded to the command of the army in the Crimea, General Sir James Simpson having resigned that appointment. Further proceedings were deferred, in consequence of the commencement of winter, and in February, 1856, a suspension of hostilities took place. This was followed by a treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris on the 29th. of March.

By official returns it appears that over two hundred and fifty-one thousand shot and shell, weighing upwards of nine thousand tons, were fired during the siege, and that more than one thousand two hundred tons of powder were used. The expenditure of ammunition was nearly one million five hundred thousand rounds, or a thousand tons a day. The position of the Russians extended about fifteen miles, whilst the trenches of the besiegers were fifty-two miles in length, and comprised one hundred and nine batteries, armed with eight hundred and six pieces, the guns and mortars being of a calibre seldom before used in a siege. For three hundred and thirty-four days the trenches were open, and the batteries for three hundred and twenty-seven days.

British valour and endurance were eminently shewn during this campaign, and the troops, firm to a sense of duty, never disappointed the expectations of their countrymen. The gallantry of the French soldiery, too, and the mutual good-will existing between the allied armies, cemented by dangers and difficulties common to both, will ever be remembered, whilst the Sardinian forces will dwell upon the battle of the Tchernaya, and be inseparably linked with the valorous deeds performed before Sebastopol.

THE FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.

IN addition to the Decoration of the Legion of Honour, the Emperor of the French sent the French Military War Medal for distribution to a proportion of the British Army. The ribbon is orange, watered, with a broad green stripe on the edges; the imperial eagle, in gold, surmounts a medal, the obverse bearing the head of the Emperor, with the words

“Louis Napoleon” in gilt letters on a blue enamelled circle, within a wreath of laurel in silver; the reverse has the words “VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE” on a gold ground, within a circle of blue enamel and wreath of silver laurel.

The deeds of the following non-commissioned officers and men, who were selected for recommendation to His Majesty, to receive the above Medal, not only furnish exciting episodes, but are valuable as examples of military daring, endurance, and kind-heartedness.

FOURTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Regimental Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM JOICE**, Sergeant **RICHARD COOKE**, and Private **PATRICK HOGAN**.—Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the campaign of 1854 and 1855. Sergeant-Major **JOSEPH DRAKE**.—Exemplary conduct in living in the same tents with, and unremitting attention to, numerous men when ill and dying of cholera in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855; exhibited the most zealous attention to his duties at all times, and to the care of the sick and wounded.

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major **J. RUSSELL**.—Served during the whole Eastern Campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war, and was never absent from his duty a single day. He was present at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had his horse killed under him, but procured for himself a second horse, and immediately rejoined the regiment. He was also present at Inkermann, and during the whole war exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his regiment. Troop Sergeant-Major **S. GRIFFITH**.—Served throughout the whole Eastern Campaign from May, 1854. Whilst the regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick, and in exerting himself to the utmost, night and day, to rescue his comrades from that malady. He was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and never absent from duty during the whole period of the war, incessantly doing his best for the good of the men of his regiment. Troop Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM STEWART**.—Served in the Eastern Campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war. Was present at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse, and remaining in action with his regiment. Was present at Inkermann, and never absent from his duty a single day throughout the war, during the whole of which trying time he never relaxed his endeavours to benefit the men and horses of his regiment. Sergeant **M. DAVIDSON**.—Served throughout the whole of the Eastern Campaign; was present at Inkermann, Balaklava, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; and was always distinguished for his zeal and activity and irreproachable character in every respect.

SIXTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Regimental Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM LYONS**, and Private **THOMAS EDWARDS**.—Length of service.

FIRST DRAGOONS. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN NORRIS.—Served as Troop Sergeant-Major during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Was present at the action of Balaklava, where he distinguished himself by defending himself against four Russian Hussars, one of whom he killed, and whose horse he captured. Troop Sergeant-Major MATTHEW BAILEY.—Served as a Sergeant during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Distinguished himself on patrol duty when his party was attacked by some Cossacks. Never missed a day's duty, and was always a valuable man on pickets. Private JOHN SAVAGE.—Served during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Distinguished himself on outpost duty, and by his care and attention to his horse during the severe winter. Never missed a tour of duty from sickness or any other cause.

SECOND DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant-Major JOHN GREENE, Troop Sergeant-Major GEORGE TILSLEY, and Private ANDREW WILSON.—Gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaklava on the 25th. of October, 1854, and exemplary good conduct throughout the campaign, and during their periods of service. Lance-Sergeant JAMES BOTHWICK.—Gallantry in the field in the action of Balaklava, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea.

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant-Major JAMES W. KELLY, Sergeant JOHN ANDREWS, Private THOMAS GUTHRE, and Private GEORGE MCGREGOR.—Gallant and distinguished conduct in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade on the 25th. of October, 1854. Served during the whole campaigns of 1854-5. Were present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Traktir, and expedition to Eupatoria in October, 1855.

SIXTH DRAGOONS. Troop Sergeant-Majors T. J. WAKEFIELD and ANDREW MORTON, and Trumpeter THOMAS MONKES.—Gallantry in the field in the action of Balaklava on the 25th. of October, 1854, and served with uniform good conduct during the whole of the campaign. Private HUMPHREY POLKINGHORN.—Embarked with the first detachment of the regiment for the East on the 2nd. of June, 1854. Was present with it in Bulgaria, and during the first winter in the Crimea. Received clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and distinguished himself much in the former action. He was sent to England sick on the 18th. of July, 1855.

EIGHTH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN PICKWORTH, Sergeant CHARLES MACAULEY, Corporal JAMES DONAGHUE, and Private JOHN MARTIN.—These men charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava; were also present in the ranks at the Alma and Inkermann, and served with the regiment throughout the war.

TENTH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major WILLIAM FINCH.—This non-commissioned officer was present with his troop, which was engaged with the enemy near Kertch, on the 21st. of September, 1855, and by his example and personal bravery was a great support to the officer in charge of the party, which, owing to the superior force of the enemy, was compelled to retire.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major ROURKE TEEVAN.—Present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, in which latter he led a

troop and behaved gallantly. Was also present at the battle of Inkermann. Sergeant SETH BOND.—Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. At the Alma, when ordered to pursue and capture prisoners, he exhibited great subordination in sparing (at the suggestion of a staff officer) a Russian, who had wounded him, and also at the action of Balaklava his coolness and gallantry were noticed. Lance-Corporal THOMAS HARRISON.—The battles of the Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved very gallantly in galloping to the rescue of several comrades who were fighting against overwhelming odds. Was also present at the battle of Inkermann. Private CORNELIUS TERHAN.—Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly. Was also at the battle of Inkermann. All served the campaign in Bulgaria, in 1854, and were present at the affair of Bouljanak, and throughout the campaign in the Crimea from 1854 to 1856. Regimental Sergeant-Major G. L. SMITH.—Recommended by the vote of his comrades, who with himself returned from the Crimea previous to the first issue of the French medal. Served until the 25th. of January, 1856, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Horse shot under him at Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly.

TWELFTH LANCERS. Corporal J. W. CANNINGS, and Trumpeter JOHN EABSON.—The former served as orderly and the latter as Field Trumpeter to the Commanding Officer in the actions of Tchourgan and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant-Major THOMAS G. JOHNSON.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the reconnaissance on the Danube under the Earl of Cardigan, battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria. Sergeant RICHARD DAVIS, and Privates GEORGE DEARLOVE and JOHN FENTON.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the affairs of Bouljanak and McKenzie's Farm, battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS. Regimental Sergeant-Major CHARLES WOODEN, Sergeants JOHN SHEARINGHAM and JAMES NUNNERLY, and Private CHARLES WATSON.—Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and were never absent from their duties.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Sergeant WILLIAM KEMPTON.—Landed at Varna with "I" troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and was present in every skirmish and action in which the troop was engaged, including the Bouljanak, Alma, McKenzie's Farm, Balaklava, Inkermann, etc. Joined "C" troop, the 11th. of June, 1855, and went with the Light Cavalry Brigade to Eupatoria. Present in every affair with the enemy. Sergeant WILLIAM SCOTT.—Served with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East. Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. Driver ROBERT SMEATON.—Present with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East. Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. On the 25th. of September, 1854, this man gallantly jumped into the River Belbec, and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier, who would have been drowned but for the timely assistance rendered

by Driver Smeaton. Lord Raglan expressed his admiration of this man's conduct to Major Maude, Royal Horse Artillery, who made it known to the troops. Gunner and Driver HENRY WOOD.—Served in five bombardments with zeal and gallantry, and exerted himself in bringing in a wounded Croat under a heavy fire in the September bombardment. Gunner and Driver ROBERT BOTFIELD.—Five bombardments; one of a spiking party on the 8th. of September, 1855, as a volunteer. Acting Bombardiers GEORGE GIBSON and WILLIAM J. BURROWS.—Skirmish with Russian advanced posts, September 19th., 1854, battle of the Alma, September 20th., taking of Balaklava, September 26th., action of Balaklava, October 25th., repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, October 26th., and battle of Inkermann, November 5th.; also served in the October, 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments. Sergeant FREDERICK ILES.—Present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and throughout the siege. Gunner and Driver JOHN DOUGLAS.—In the trenches during the October bombardment, and with the exception of one month, when employed as a servant, he regularly served in the trenches till the fall of the city, taking part in every bombardment. Bombardier WILLIAM HEWITT.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, Shell Hill, October 26th., 1854, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth bombardments, and the taking of the Quarries, June 7th., 1855. Wounded in the head, June 18th., 1855. Gunner and Driver JAMES CANNELL.—Distinguished himself during six bombardments. Gunner and Driver JOHN M'ARDLE.—Volunteered for the spiking parties on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. On the 18th. of June, during the storming of the Redan, Gunner Glass left the advanced trenches of the right attack with a few men, and advanced towards the Redan. On getting about half-way he was badly wounded in three places. Gunner M'Ardle crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, managed to get Gunner Glass on his back, returning with him into the trenches. Gunner and Driver JOHN HAY.—Served throughout the whole of the campaign from the first landing in Bulgaria, and was never absent from the battery. Was wheel-driver of No. 6 gun at the battle of Inkermann, and zealously assisted in working that gun during the action, by performing the duty of a gunner. Sergeant RICHARD PERKINS.—Landed in the Crimea on the 26th. of December, 1854, and present in all the bombardments since that time; was recommended by Captain Walcot, Royal Artillery, for distinguished conduct; specially recommended by Captain Oldfield, R.A., and forwarded by Lord Raglan with his recommendation for conduct in No. 8 battery, on the 13th. and 14th. of April, 1855. Gunner and Driver GEORGE DAVIS.—Served in reserve at the battle of the Alma. At the battle of Inkermann as a driver, (both his horses killed.) In the siege train from the 12th. of July till the fall of Sebastopol, including the two last bombardments. Gunner and Driver JOHN POWELL.—Distinguished himself in the Sand-bag Battery. When the embrasure had caught fire, he leaped into it, and extinguished the flame, under a very heavy fire. Served trench duty from December, 1854, to the 8th. of September, 1855, and in each bombardment.

Sergeant CHRIST FITZSIMONS.—Served in the trenches, without intermission, from the 6th. of March, 1855, to the reduction of the fortress.

Present at the bombardments of the 9th. of April, 8th. of June, 18th. of June, and 5th. of September, 1855. Directed the fire of the eight-gun battery under the command of Captain Rogers, to cover the French columns attacking the Mamelon. Commanded the Mortar Battery (No. 10) on three occasions as a subaltern officer (the duties of the subalterns being severe.) Armed the Quarries after they were captured by the troops. Sergeant JOHN ADAMS.—In the trenches from December, 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, including intermediate bombardments. Sergeant JOHN ACKLAND.—Present at the third and fourth bombardments. Wounded in August, 1855. Lost an eye. Corporal JAMES HAMILTON.—Was engaged at five bombardments. On the 8th. of September, 1855, he was one of the spiking party in the attack on the Redan. He also carried a wounded captain of the 8rd. Buffs from the Redan ditch to the advanced trench. For this act he was recommended for a distinguished conduct medal. Corporal JOSEPH MILLIGAN.—Present at the battle of the Alma, and served in the trenches, and was present at all bombardments. Bombardier JOHN BOWER.—One of the spiking party on the 8th. of September, 1855, for which duty he volunteered, and then greatly exerted himself in bringing in wounded men until wounded himself. He was present in the trenches during five bombardments. Gunner and Driver MICHAEL O' DONOHUE.—Served in five bombardments with zeal. One of the spiking party on the 18th. of June, as a volunteer. Gunner and Driver MICHAEL MALOWNEY.—At the skirmish of the 19th. of September, 1854; battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; Tchernaya, (in reserve;) bombardments of the 9th. of April, 6th. and 17th. of June, 1855. Noticed on the field at the battle of Inkermann by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-General Sir Richard) Dacres, for his coolness and courage. Sergeant JOHN FAIRFAX, and Gunner and Driver JAMES MAGEE.—At the skirmish of the 19th. of September, 1854; battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; the former was at the Tchernaya, (in reserve;) bombardment of the 9th. of April, 1855. Noticed on the field at battle of Inkermann for his coolness and courage. The latter served at the bombardments on the 9th. of April, and 6th. and 17th. of June, 1855. Noticed by Captain Smith during the bombardment. Acting Bombardiers JOHN HAGAN and CHARLES HENDERSON.—Present at the bombardments of the 9th. of April, 16th. and 17th. of June, 17th. of August, and the 5th. of September, 1855. The former volunteered for the assault on the 18th. of June, and the latter for that of the 8th. of September following. Acting Bombardier DAVID JENKINS.—Spiked the guns in the redoubt on Canrobert's Hill, on the 25th. of October, 1854; remained in the work after the Turks evacuated it; and although the Russians were advancing rapidly up the hill, he did not quit the place until he had spiked every gun. Lord Raglan mentioned his name in a despatch, and by Her Majesty's command, the names of Gunner Jenkins and three others were forwarded to the Horse Guards. Sergeant JAMES M'GARRITY.—Present during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the third and fourth bombardments. Took powder to the trenches on the 17th. of October, 1854, under a very heavy fire. Corporal PATRICK CONWAY.—Present at the battle of Inkermann, and was mentioned for very gallant conduct by

Major Boothby, R.A., and Captain Henry, Land Transport corps, the latter of whom he assisted in rescuing from the enemy when severely wounded. Gunner and Driver GEORGE BINES.—Present at the battle of Inkermann; third, fourth, and fifth bombardments. Favourably mentioned by Captain Jones, R.A., for his conduct on the 6th. of September, 1855. Gunner and Driver JAMES M'GRATH.—Assisted Sergeant Henry (who received twelve bayonet wounds in this service) in limbering up a gun surrounded by Russians at Inkermann. Sergeant-Major WALTER FLOCKHART.—Landed with the siege train. Served in the trenches during five bombardments. Present at Inkermann. Was No. 1 of the gun where the parapet was blown out to allow it to bear on the Russians advancing after the storming of the Malakoff. Slightly wounded in the head. Corporal JAMES BROWNE.—Ditto. Was present with the eighteen-pounders at Inkermann. Volunteered and went with spiking party on the 18th. of June, 1855. Bombardier ANGUS SUTHERLAND.—Landed with the siege train. Served in the first bombardment; severely wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell. Served again in the April and subsequent bombardments. At the explosion of the French gun park, was one of the first men to volunteer to carry away a number of live shell and carcasses. Gunner and Driver JOHN NORTON.—Landed in the Crimea with the siege train. Served in the trenches during five bombardments. Volunteered to go out with the rocket tube in front of the twenty-one gun battery. Went up with the eighteen-pounders at Inkermann, and attracted the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson. Trumpeter JOHN M'CLAREN.—Came out at the commencement of the campaign. Was in Turkey. Present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Volunteered and served as No. 6 of No. 2 gun at that battle, after Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres had taken his horse, his own having been shot. Gunner and Driver JOHN VANCE.—Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Engaged on night fatigues during the whole siege, under fire, taking ammunition to the trenches. Gunner and Driver PATRICK KNIGHT.—Engaged in all the bombardments, and rendered himself conspicuous by his general coolness and gallantry under fire. Wounded in the side by the bursting of a gun in the first bombardment. Corporal MATTHEW FENTON.—In the trenches before Sebastopol from the 1st. of October, 1854, till the 8th. of September, 1855, and was also present at the battle of Inkermann. Sergeant Conductor JOB SMITH.—Landed in the Crimea on the 30th. of September, 1854. Served in the trenches from the 17th. of October, 1854, to the 8th. of September, 1855, and was present at the battle of Inkermann with the two eighteen-pounder guns. Sergeant Conductors JOSEPH BUCHANAN and JAMES BOGGIE.—Served in six bombardments. Sergeant JOSEPH SMITH.—Constant duty in the trenches from December, 1854. Sergeant JOHN M'PHERSON.—Landed at Balaklava in September, 1854. Present during the whole siege and at all the bombardments. Was in No. 7 battery, left attack, the day it was opened and knocked to pieces. Was slightly wounded on the 20th. of October, 1854. Was at Inkermann. Sergeant HENRY BACCHUS.—Served throughout the Crimean Campaign, at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, expedition to Eupatoria, etc. Distinguished for his zeal on all

occasions. Gunner and Driver RICHARD WOODBRIDGE.—Was present at all the bombardments, and never absent from his duty in the trenches. Particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of the 18th. of June, for his zeal and gallant conduct. Sergeant THOMAS WALSH.—Served in the trenches from November, 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, and displayed on all occasions great bravery and coolness under fire, setting a good example to young soldiers. Bombardier JOHN TROTTER.—Cleared an embrasure in the advanced trenches on the 17th. of August, 1855, under a heavy fire. Corporal THOMAS BETTS.—Shewed great zeal and coolness under fire from the 18th. of April to the fall of Sebastopol. Gunner and Driver THOMAS MARGREK.—Shewed general zeal and attention to his duties, and great coolness under fire. Bombardier J. BOWER.—Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, on which occasion he was wounded; always behaved well under fire. Gunner and Driver E. O'BRIEN.—For gallantry in the trenches, and volunteering for the assault on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September. Gunner and Driver HUGH DAVIS.—Served with gallantry at the Alma and Inkermann. Specially mentioned by Lord Raglan for his conduct with the two heavy guns at the latter engagement, where he lost both his arms by a round shot. Sergeant SAMUEL EWING.—Shewed great zeal and energy in command of a gun in the June bombardment. Volunteered for a spiking party and lost a leg. Gunner and Driver WILLIAM HOVENDEN.—Strongly recommended for his zeal and gallantry throughout the siege. Lost his leg in the trenches. Gunner and Driver T. REYNOLDS.—For gallant conduct throughout the siege. Was wounded, but remained at his gun until ordered away by an officer. Bombardier WILLIAM RAMSEY.—Strongly recommended for gallant conduct under fire, and general attention to duty in the trenches. Sergeant J. McKOWN.—Served with great gallantry in all the bombardments since November, 1854.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Colour-Sergeant KESTER KNIGHT.—Joined the army at Scutari, in May, 1854, and served uninterruptedly, with the exception of a short time during which he was "Sick absent" at Scutari. Present at every bombardment, and has received a medal with two clasps. Was specially selected by Colonel Tylden for important daily duties in the trenches of the right attack, and was subsequently recommended strongly by him for promotion, which he received. Corporal JOHN ROSS.—Served at Bomarsund, and joined the army in the East in December, 1854; since which time he was never absent from the army. Mentioned specially for distinguished conduct in Brigade Orders, dated the 22nd. of July and 24th. of August, 1855, receiving a pecuniary gratuity on both occasions by order of the Commander of the Forces. Corporal ROBERT HANSON.—Joined the army at the Katcha Bivouac, and was never absent from it; has received a medal and two clasps. Was selected for special duties in the trenches by the director of the left attack, who reported, at the close of the siege, that he had conducted the operations entrusted to him with ability and perseverance, whilst under a heavy fire. Second Corporal WALTER CONNING.—Joined the army in the East at the commencement of the war, and was never absent from it. Has received

a medal with three clasps. Particularly distinguished himself by the steady and zealous performance of his duties in the advanced trenches, as well as in repairing embrasures; more especially on the 7th. of June, 1855, during a bombardment. Private JOHN PERIE.--Ditto. Has received the war medal and four clasps. Distinguished himself by frequent good service in the trenches, and especially at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal JOHN MCMURPHY.--Served in the Crimea five months. Was present at the capture of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, assault on the Redan, June 18th., bombardment of the 17th. of August, and capture of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by carrying into the trenches a wounded soldier from the open, under a heavy fire from the enemy, before Sebastopol, in August, 1855, for which act of gallantry he was awarded the sum of three pounds by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. Corporal WILLIAM JAMES LENDRIM.--Served in the Crimea from November, 1854, and was several times recorded as having displayed great skill and coolness under fire.

GRENADIER GUARDS, THIRD BATTALION. Colour-Sergeant CHARLES SARGEANT.--Embarked with the battalion in February, 1854. Served without intermission until the close of the war. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, (wounded;) siege and capture of Sebastopol. General distinguished conduct throughout the campaign. Private ISAAC ARCHER.--Volunteered as one of the sharpshooters of the Brigade of Guards in October, 1854. Was present in every action during the war. Private THOMAS ELGER.--Served during the whole of the campaign. General good conduct in the trenches. Private AARON HALE.--Present during the whole of the campaign. Favourably reported by the engineer officer for his conduct on the night of the 24th. August, 1855, in keeping his party at work in the advanced sap. Private JAMES KING.--Served throughout the campaign; was present in every engagement. General good conduct in the trenches. Private WILLIAM MYERS.--Distinguished conduct in the trenches in August, 1855, in volunteering to bring in wounded men from the front. Private WILLIAM WILLIAMS.--Served through the whole campaign; and general good conduct in the trenches. Pay-Sergeant ROBERT POWLEY.--He went out with the battalion in February, 1854. He was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, in which latter battle he greatly distinguished himself. Private WILLIAM NURTON.--Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; severely wounded at Inkermann.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS, FIRST BATTALION. Sergeant-Major SHEPPARD CARTER.--Served with the battalion from its embarkation in February, 1854. Actually engaged in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol. Did good service as drill-sergeant, acting sergeant-major, and sergeant-major in times of sickness and difficulty in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the battalion. Drill-Sergeant JOHN BURNETT, and Sergeant WILLIAM REED.--Embarked with the battalion in February, 1854. Actually engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, and served in the trenches throughout the siege. Sergeant GEORGE WALDEN.--Do., and was wounded at the latter battle, which caused him to be absent for a short time. Privates

JOHN WINTER, PHILIP BALLS, and CHARLES TUTT.—Actually engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, and did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege. Private Winter served since February, 1854, and Balls and Tutt since July, 1854. Have borne excellent characters since that time. Corporal FREDERICK VILE.—For gallant conduct at Inkermann. Private JOHN BOTT.—For general good and gallant conduct during the campaign.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS, FIRST BATTALION. Pay and Colour-Sergeants WILLIAM M'GREGOR and JAMES BADENOCH.—Distinguished themselves both at the Alma, Inkermann, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the whole campaign. Drill-Sergeant JAMES LENNOX.—In all the actions, and in the trenches up to 28th. of February, 1855, when he was employed at the sanitorium at Balaklava. Sergeant DAVID MANSON.—Came out with the battalion. Distinguished himself at the Alma; was present at the other actions, and throughout the siege, in which his conduct was conspicuous. Corporal JOHN JUDD.—Present in all the actions, and was conspicuous during the siege for his unwearied zeal, when he was constantly employed on a fatiguing duty, which was always cheerfully performed. Acting-Corporal JOSEPH COULTER.—Particularly distinguished himself at the Alma; continuing to fire on the enemy after being severely wounded. Private JOHN DRUMMOND.—Distinguished himself throughout the whole campaign, and was present in all the engagements. Pay and Colour-Sergeant GEORGE ATTRILL.—Served with distinction at the Alma, Inkermann, and in the trenches before Sebastopol; was also present at Balaklava. He displayed energy, gallantry, and zeal in the performance of all his duties until invalided. Assistant Drill-Sergeant GEORGE SHARP.—Was present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, in all of which his conduct was very conspicuous. He was obliged to return home from the effects of a severe wound received at Inkermann.

ROYAL REGIMENT, FIRST BATTALION. Sergeant WILLIAM SPARKS.—Recommended by officers in charge of covering parties for intrepid conduct and zealous performance of his duty. Corporal JOHN HORSFALL, and Privates DANIEL MORAN and JAMES COLVER.—Continued faithful service in the trenches during the whole of the siege operations. Private ANDREW CAMPBELL.—Mentioned favourably in orders, through the recommendation of an engineer officer, for zealous conduct whilst employed on trench duty. Colour-Sergeant A. J. STEWART, and Corporal W. J. SULLIVAN.—Continued devotedness to their duty throughout the siege.

ROYAL REGIMENT, SECOND BATTALION. Sergeant-Major STEPHEN HUNTER.—Constant, active, zealous, and efficient services in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant JAMES MULVANY.—Continuous, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. Private CHARLES PULFER.—Constant zeal and alacrity in the performance of his duty in the trenches, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. Private FREDERICK LOCK.—Distinguished zeal and activity in the trenches, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855, and never absent from duty. Drummer HENRY CLARKE.—

Present at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, when he took a rifle and accoutrements, and performed the duties of a rank and file. Constant and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April till that period, when he was severely wounded.

THIRD FOOT. Sergeant WILLIAM HEYES, and Privates WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN CONNORS, JOHN EAGAN, JOHN HALL, and JOHN WALSH.—The whole of these men were repeatedly mentioned for their soldier-like behaviour throughout the siege. All specially distinguished themselves at the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private John Connors received the Victoria Cross.

FOURTH (KING'S OWN) REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM O' GRADY.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole campaign, and performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner in every respect. Colour-Sergeant ALEXANDER FLEMMING.—Ditto, but was absent from the 2nd. of August, 1855, to the 25th. of December following, being attached to the commissariat department. Colour-Sergeant ROBERT MARSHALL.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment from the 9th. of December, 1854; was strongly recommended for zeal and activity in the performance of his duties in the trenches. Corporal JOHN CLARKSON.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole campaign, and was zealous and active in the performance of his duty in the trenches. Twice wounded, namely, on the 14th. of April and the 22nd. of June, 1855. Lance-Corporal JOHN FITZGERALD.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Volunteered and acted as a sharpshooter as long as that force was employed. Private TEDDY MURRAY.—Upon volunteers being called for on the 16th. of October, 1854, to act as marksmen, he was one of the first to offer his services, and he continued to serve in that capacity as long as the force was employed. Private JAMES MURPHY.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole campaign, and never missed a trench duty until severely wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant JAMES NEWTH.—Continuous performance of his duty during the campaign, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege until the 5th. of June, 1855. During the winter of 1854 and 1855 this non-commissioned officer, although suffering severely from sickness, continued cheerfully to perform his duty. Private JOHN FITZPATRICK.—Zealous in the discharge of his duties in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege operations until the 21st. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded; and conspicuous for the cheerful manner in which his duty was performed under all circumstances during the campaign.

SEVENTH ROYAL FUSILIERS. Sergeant-Major JOSEPH BELL.--Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and both assaults on the Redan. Colour-Sergeant JOHN WATTS.--Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was engaged at the Alma, and brought the company out of action. Engaged with the enemy on the 26th. of October, 1854, also at Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854, and brought the company out of action; at the taking of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the

Redan, and was never absent from his regiment. Sergeants JOHN LAWS and THOMAS POULTON, and Corporals PATRICK HANLON and WILLIAM MARSHALL.—Engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, both assaults on the Redan, in all trench duties, and were never absent from their regiment. Corporal Marshall was wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private MICHAEL EDWARDS.—Served at the Alma and Inkermann, at both assaults on the Redan, and the capture of the Quarries. Especially mentioned by the officer commanding the regiment on the latter occasion; and never missed a day's duty in the trenches. Sergeant-Major WILLIAM BACON.—Wounded at the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, and desperately wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant WILLIAM WHITE.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and in the trenches. Left the Crimea in May, 1855.

NINTH FOOT. Sergeant GEORGE RIPTON.—Conspicuous for gallantry in the trenches throughout the siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant EZEKIEL FIRMIN.—Exposed himself to great personal risk on the 18th. of June, 1855, in order to succour Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, 38th. regiment, when wounded. Private D. M. MAHON.—Exposed himself, and rescued a wounded comrade in the trenches, on the 18th. of August, 1855, when the working party to which he belonged was driven back by the destructive fire of the enemy. Private CHRISTOPHER FARRELL.—Rejoined the 9th. after volunteering to the 68th. Light Infantry, with which he served with credit at the Alma, Inkermann, and throughout the siege; volunteered for and behaved well during the capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Private JOHN REDMOND.—Distinguished himself as a volunteer for the advance party, during the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855, and generally in the trenches during the siege. Sergeant ANDREW RIELLY.—Served with conspicuous zeal in the trenches throughout the siege, and distinguished himself during the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal MICHAEL MONAGHAN.—Rendered valuable service on the 18th. of June, 1855, by conveying a letter from his commanding officer to the Brigadier-General, under a most perilous fire, by which he was wounded on his return. Again wounded in the trenches on the 5th. of July, 1855. His gallantry was always conspicuous.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant JAMES GODWIN.—Senior Sergeant with the regiment in the trenches during the bombardment, from the 6th. to the 8th. of September. In command of party in the rifle-pit near 2nd. Boyau, right attack, where he did good service. Private VALENTINE CORRY.—Good conduct in the trenches, and good service in the rifle-pits, 2nd. Boyau, during the night of the 7th. of September, 1855. Corporal EDWARD TALLMAN.—Severely wounded in the advanced parallel, right attack, on the 7th. of September. Sergeant THOMAS COOPEN.—Good conduct when in charge of a detached party in the rifle-pits on the night of the 7th. of September, 1855, during the bombardment. Private FREDERICK STOKES.—Was severely wounded.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant THOMAS COOPER.—Volunteered with twenty men to attack a rifle-pit in the Cemetery, left attack, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant JOHN MACDONALD.—Carried off, under fire, from the open ground in front of the trenches, a wounded man of

the 89th. regiment. Private ROBERT HARRISON.—Zealous and constant attention to his duty in the trenches. Private THOMAS CABY.—Volunteered to go out under a heavy fire to bring in a wounded man of the first Royal Regiment. Private PATRICK CANTY.—A clean and well-conducted soldier in camp and in the trenches, where he was wounded. Sergeant THOMAS BROWN.—Served in the Crimea from the 19th. of January, 1855, to the 6th. of January, 1856. Constant and zealous duty in the trenches. Severely wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855.

SEVENTEENTH FOOT. Corporal PHILIP SMITH.—Distinguished himself by going out on the glacis of the great Redan several times on the 18th. of June, 1855, after the assault, under very heavy fire, and bringing in several wounded men on his back. Never missed a duty. Present during the whole time. Private JOHN DAVIS.—Distinguished himself by cool bravery and remarkably steady gallantry at the assault on the great Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Reported by the officers and several men of his company. Wounded twice. Private RICHARD HOGAN.—Distinguished by his officers and many of his comrades for superior intelligence in the trenches. Always ready and forward for any duty there. Never missed a duty. Present with his regiment during the whole period of service in the Crimea. Always cheering and encouraging his comrades. Wounded. Private THOMAS LAWLESS.—Distinguished as one of seven men who went out on the glacis of the great Redan at the assault on the 18th. of June, 1855, under very heavy fire, and brought in the dead body of their Captain, John Croker. Private BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.—Distinguished at the assault on the great Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, when orderly to the commanding officer, for cool courage and steadiness. Firelock broken in his hands by a shot. Sergeant CHARLES COLLINS.—Highly gallant conduct in the morning of the 22nd. of March, 1855, in volunteering and remaining out with the advanced sentries on the Woronzoff Road for two hours during a sortie made by the Russians that night; and always ready for any extra duty when in the trenches.

EIGHTEENTH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant EDWARD DUNNE.—Constant and good services in the trenches. Sergeant JOHN HARVEY.—Zealous performance of duty in the trenches. Corporal NEIL O' DONNELL.—Service in the trenches, and was remarked for his gallantry at the assault on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private JOHN COX.—Great bravery in the field and in the trenches, and always encouraging others by a peculiarly cheerful manner of performing his duty. Sergeant JOHN GLEESON.—Gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855, and noted for his unwearyed zeal in the trenches. Private EDWARD LANGTON.—Gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private JOHN BYRNE.—Great bravery in removing from the front, and under very heavy fire, wounded men, on the 18th. of June, 1855; and zeal in the trenches.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM JOHN BRITTS.—Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Was never absent from his duty from sickness or any other cause. Distinguished himself in repulsing the sortie made by the enemy on the night of the 22nd. of March. Sergeant WILLIAM MURPHY.—Ditto.; never absent from

duty from sickness; was wounded severely in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when he distinguished himself. Sergeant THOMAS MURPHY.—Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole campaign. Sergeant WILLIAM SMITH.—Ditto; was slightly wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant HENRY STRICK.—Ditto; lost the forefinger of the left hand at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private HUGH B. HIGGINS.—Ditto; was never absent from duty in the trenches through sickness or any other cause. Private JAMES DUFFY.—Ditto; was never absent from his duty through sickness or any other cause. Volunteered and was employed as sharpshooter for three weeks. Wounded at the attack of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant GEORGE ROLINS.—For distinguished conduct when Corporal in the eight-gun battery before Sebastopol, during a sortie made by the enemy on the night of the 22nd. of March, 1855. Private SAMUEL EVANS.—For voluntarily entering an embrasure, and assisting the sappers to reconstruct it, under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the 13th. of April, 1855, before Sebastopol. Honourably mentioned in division orders, and received a gratuity of five pounds, by order of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT. Sergeant JOSEPH MOSS.—All these non-commissioned officers and men landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the three actions. Brought prominently to notice at the battle of Inkermann, and was through the whole of the siege operations, without missing a single tour of duty. Sergeants GEORGE BOXALL and JOHN BROWN.—Were present at the three actions; through the whole of the siege operations; and were active and zealous non-commissioned officers in the trenches. Private JOSEPH BROWN.—Was present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved well at the sortie on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and also at the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June. Private GEORGE KIRKHAM.—Present at all the actions. Brought himself to notice at the battle of Inkermann, and also in repulsing a sortie on the advance trench. Through the whole siege operations. Privates WILLIAM HENNESSY and HENRY GRAY.—Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. The former behaved with great spirit in the trenches, when a live shell fell amongst his party, depriving one of his comrades of his presence of mind, who remained standing near it until Private Hennessy rushed out and brought the man under cover. The latter also performed his duties in the trenches in a most soldier-like and cheerful manner. Private PATRICK CALLAGHAN.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. Was also one of a party who, under a heavy fire, brought the body of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart from the field. Private JOHN LOWE.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and during the whole siege. Never absent from any duty until he left the Crimea, in December, 1855.

TWENTY-FIRST FUSILIERS. Colour-Sergeant JOHN HIGDON.—For distinguished conduct at the battle of Inkermann, and uniform good conduct during the campaign. Sergeant JAMES SIM.—For gallant conduct through-

out the siege, and on the 18th. of June, with the ladder party. Private **TIMOTHY DRISCOLL**.--For having served without interruption in the trenches during the whole siege, and for his very good character, he not having a single entry in the defaulters' book. Sergeant **PATRICK KELLY**.--For having served without interruption during the whole siege, and for his very good character. Private **MICHAEL M'PHELY**.--For distinguished conduct during the sortie of the 22nd. of March, 1855, and for general gallant conduct throughout the siege. Sergeant **JOHN RUSSELL**.--For gallant conduct at the battle of Inkermann, and uninterrupted performance of his duties throughout the siege. Private **PETER CROWLEY**.--For distinguished conduct in having rescued an officer of another regiment from a Russian soldier, whom he also took prisoner at the battle of Inkermann; and for uniform good conduct throughout the siege. Colour-Sergeant **RICHARD ELLIS**.--Landed with the regiment at Old Fort, on the 14th. of September, 1854. Present at the Alma. Wounded at Inkermann. Sergeant **EDWARD MARSHMAN**.--Served throughout the campaign in the Crimea. An active and zealous non-commissioned officer. Volunteered on the morning of the 23rd. of March, 1855, when in an advanced trench, to lead a party against a Russian sortie, and to out-flank them, for which service he was promoted to Corporal, and afterwards Sergeant.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM HANDLEY**.--Recommended for general good service during the war. Shewed great gallantry at the battle of the Alma, and in the trenches; and especially in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September. Sergeant **JAMES COLLINS**.--Recommended for general good service and great gallantry throughout the various actions, including the attack of the Quarries and the final assault of the Redan. Mentioned particularly as distinguishing himself on one occasion by reposting a line of sentries in front of the five-gun battery, the first line of sentries having been driven in. Present at the Alma and Inkermann. Sergeant **CHARLES GODDEN**.--Recommended for general good service at the Alma and Inkermann, and throughout the whole period, including the final attack on the Redan. Mentioned particularly as having distinguished himself on the 21st. of December, 1854, by remaining at his post after the rest of the party had been driven in from the advanced trenches by the Russians. Sergeant **ROBERT ANDREWS**.--Distinguished himself particularly in the final attack on the Redan. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES BOYSE**.--Especially for very distinguished conduct in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which day he shewed great coolness in endeavouring to keep up a fire on the enemy who lined the parapet on the right of the British attack. Private **JOHN BROWN**, and Colour-Sergeant **CHARLES COVITON**.--Particularly in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. All were at the Alma and Inkermann, and were distinguished for general good service. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES O'NEILL**.--Served gallantly at the battle of the Alma, at Inkermann, and was zealous throughout the siege; also at the assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded. Sergeant **WILLIAM PARKINSON**.--Served gallantly at the Alma, and was zealous in his duties throughout the siege in the

trenches. Was wounded in the final assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private THOMAS GERRAGHTY.--Was active and useful during the whole campaign. He behaved well at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the final assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Sergeant WILLIAM COOK.--The following all landed in the Crimea with the regiment, and were present at the Alma and Inkermann. Performed excellent duty in the trenches the whole period, and gave general satisfaction to all officers employed with him. Was in the affair of the Cemetery on the 18th. of June. Sergeant GEORGE DUNNERY.--Ditto; present during the whole siege. Did excellent service, as testified by all officers whom he served under. Behaved most gallantly in the affair of the Cemetery on the 18th. of June. Private JAMES CARSON.--Volunteered as sharpshooter under the command of Captain Mounsell, who spoke in great praise of him. Was employed from the first bombardment till the end of December. Present during the whole siege, and gave universal approbation to the officers. Private MICHAEL CONNELL.--Present in all the siege operations. Behaved gallantly, volunteering for the advanced party of sharpshooters in the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, when he was severely wounded. Private WILLIAM DUNN. Engaged in the siege operations the whole period. Was at all times active and energetic in the discharge of his duty. Volunteered for the advanced party of sharpshooters on the 18th. of June, in the Cemetery, when he was severely wounded. Private JOHN BLAKE.--Present throughout the whole siege, and was most active, forward, and energetic on all occasions in the trenches. The officers of the regiment whom he served under spoke in the highest praise of him. Private JOHN TOBIN.--Volunteered as sharpshooter from the first bombardment to the end of December, 1854. Spoken highly of by Captain Mounsell, who commanded the sharpshooters. Present during the whole siege, and did excellent service. Was in the affair of the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private JONATHAN HILL.--Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and performed good duty in the trenches during the whole winter of 1854, up to the 18th. of June, on which day he was with the regiment in the Cemetery, and was severely wounded. Private PATRICK TULLEY. Similar service until March, 1855, when he was sent back to Scutari. Volunteered his services as sharpshooter in the advanced works of the left attack during the winter of 1854. Both good soldiers.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT. The following, except Private Smith, who was not at Inkermann, having been wounded in the sortie on the 26th. of October, all landed with the 30th. regiment in the Crimea, on the 14th. of September, 1854, and were present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and at the sortie of the 26th. of October. Colour-Sergeant JOHN RICHARDSON.--Served regularly in the trenches throughout the siege, and was specially remarked by the officers for his gallantry and coolness on all occasions. He was mentioned in orders after the battle of the Alma for his distinguished conduct. He was present at the assault on the Redan. Sergeant OWEN CURRAN.--Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at both assaults on the Redan.

Colour-Sergeant THOMAS M'DONOGH.—At both assaults on the Redan, and throughout the siege. His conduct before the enemy was very gallant. He was slightly wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Lance-Corporal MICHAEL BYRNE.—Served in the trenches throughout the siege, was present at the two assaults on the Redan, and evinced much gallantry; was slightly wounded at the battle of Inkermann. Private WILLIAM NICHOLL.—Served in the trenches during the whole siege. Was present at both the assaults on the Redan. His gallantry was very distinguished; was mentioned in orders, for gallant conduct, at the battle of the Alma. Wounded slightly at the Alma, Inkermann, and on the 26th. of October, 1854, and severely at the assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private CHARLES QUIGLEY.—Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at the two assaults on the Redan. Received a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct at the Alma and Inkermann. Private JOHN SMITH.—Wounded at the sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854. Served in the trenches from May, 1855, till the close of the siege, and was present at both the assaults on the Redan, at the latter of which his gallant conduct was especially remarked by Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, C.B., and other officers. He obtained a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct on the 26th. of October, 1854. Colour-Sergeant HASTINGS McALLISTER.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of July, 1855. Distinguished himself greatly at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was wounded in five places. Private THOMAS McDONALD.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Present at the battles of the Alma, the sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and the battle of Inkermann, where he highly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant JAMES FOLEY.—Strongly recommended for his cool and soldier-like bearing on the evening of the 17th. of June, 1855, when the 31st. regiment occupied the trenches for the first time, thus setting a good example to the young soldiers. Privates RICHARD STAPLETON and JAMES RUTH.—These two soldiers were strongly recommended by Captain Rowlands, 41st. regiment, who commanded the party engaged in taking the rifle-pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of the 4th. of September, 1855, and their conduct particularly mentioned for great coolness and bravery in keeping possession of one of the pits, till ordered to retire. A report of their good conduct was forwarded by Major Spence, 31st. regiment, "field officer of the trench," to the general of the right attack, Colonel Walker, C.B. Private LACKY RYAN.—Engaged with Lieutenant Leeson, 31st. regiment, in taking the rifle-pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of the 4th. of September, 1855, and particularly noticed for his coolness and bravery. Private JOHN SPELMAN.—This man was one of a party (engaged in taking possession of the rifle-pits in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of the 4th. of September, 1855,) whose conduct was particularly mentioned for coolness and bravery, by Captain Rowlands, of the 41st. regiment, in keeping possession of the pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire.

He was severely wounded on this occasion.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major WILLIAM BARWELL.--Distinguished himself very much in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and served nearly the whole campaign. Sergeant PATRICK WHELAN.--Served through the whole campaign. Was always a first-rate soldier in the battle-field and in the trenches, and was one of the first men of the regiment at the Redan on the 8th. of September. Colour-Sergeant JAMES BACON.--Was noticed by Sir William Codrington at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June. Served through the whole campaign, never being absent. Private FRANCIS CROTTY.--Served through the whole campaign. Distinguished himself on the 18th. of June. Private WILLIAM DOUGLASS.--Volunteered and served as a sharpshooter during the first bombardments of Sebastopol. With nine other men charged a party of Russians, and made them retire, at Inkermann, where he volunteered to join Colonel Waddy, 50th. regiment, to follow the retiring enemy. Was wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant WILLIAM CRANE.--Served at the Alma. Was noticed by Captain Drewe, 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who strongly recommended him for gallantry on the 8th. of September, 1855. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM MENAING --Served through the whole campaign, and was a first-rate soldier on all occasions. Present with the regiment the whole time. Colour-Sergeant PHILIP READ.--Served through the whole campaign. Volunteered to go with the regiment on the 8th. of September, at the attack on the Redan, when warned for that duty. Was severely wounded on that occasion. Always a good soldier in the field. Private PATRICK M'GUIRE.--Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol. Was taken prisoner on the 20th. of October, 1854, when employed on that duty by a party of Russians. Killed the two men who had him in charge, and made his escape. Was present during the whole campaign, and was a good soldier.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Sergeant WILLIAM QUIRK.--Gallant conduct on the 7th. of June, 1855, during the attack on the Quarries; also on the 19th. of April, 1855. Sergeant JOHN HAYDON.--General gallant conduct in the trenches, especially on the 19th. of April, 1855, at the taking of Egerton's Rifle Pit. Sergeant WILLIAM CARNEY, and Private THOMAS LOFT.--Carrying Sergeant Harrison, 34th., in, when wounded, on the 8th. of September, 1855, under heavy fire. Corporal WILLIAM COFFER.--Throwing a live shell out of a trench on the 29th. of March, 1855. Private WILLIAM GILL.--Recommended by Major Gwilt, 34th. regiment, for binding up his arm, when wounded, on the 18th. of June, 1855, under heavy fire. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM SMITH.--Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded. Private CLEMENT BROPHY.--Gallant conduct at the repulse of the Russian sortie, on the 22nd. of March, 1855. Severely wounded in the trenches on the 31st. of August, 1855, and lost his left arm.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. The following all served throughout the war. Sergeant-Major PATRICK M'FADDEN.--Did his duty well in the trenches. Was particularly distinguished in his conduct on the 18th. of

June, 1855, in the attack on the Cemetery. Private JOHN WALSH.--Particularly engaged in repelling a sortie on the 20th. of December, 1854, when the conduct of his company was commended in division orders. In advance on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private ROBERT LONGHEED.--Did his duty well in the trenches. Volunteered for the advanced guard on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal THOMAS BRENNAN.--Engaged in the repulse of the sortie of the 20th. of December, 1854. Distinguished particularly on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant ANDREW CLARKE.--Distinguished on the 18th. of June, 1855. Wounded. Always a good soldier in the field. Private MICHAEL MURPHY.--Distinguished himself in the repulse of the sortie of the 20th. of December, 1854. In advance during the whole day of the 18th. of June, 1855. Private BENJAMIN NEWHALL.--Was a volunteer as sharpshooter in the beginning of the siege. Was present and wounded in the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private WILLIAM MOORE.--Distinguished himself highly on the 18th. of June, 1855. Received three wounds on that day, from one of which he lost his arm from the socket. Private JAMES BLACKMORE.--Particularly distinguished himself on the night of the 20th. of December, 1854, in the repulse of a sortie, and proved himself a good soldier.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Private MICHAEL BOYLE.—On the 25th. of April, 1855, volunteered to bring in a soldier of another regiment, who was lying wounded outside the advanced line of sentries beyond the "Ovens," a work, at the hour of the day when it was performed, of considerable danger. He performed the duty well, and was highly spoken of the following morning by the late Captain Maunsell. Was also one of the party on the Woronzoff Road, on the 2nd. of August, 1855, when a sortie of the Russians, reported to consist of two thousand men, attacked the *chevaux-de-frize*. He was always present, and never missed any trench duty. Colour-Sergeant JAMES GARRETT.—Conduct highly spoken of by all ranks for conspicuous gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity on all occasions while on duty in the trenches. Whilst under medical treatment, and with an unhealed blister on him, he joined his regiment on the 18th. of June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into hospital immediately on his return. Private LAWRENCE LIND.--On the evening of the 18th. of June, when a party of the 39th. was stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which that day had been taken possession of by the brigade under Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieutenant Smyth, in command of the party, asked for volunteers to accompany him, and ascertain the cause, when Lawrence Lind, Martin Lyons, and McCluskey, of the light company, cheerfully volunteered to accompany him, and they brought in a wounded Sergeant of the 38th. regiment, who had been lying for fifteen hours at some distance from the Cemetery in advance. The party attracted the attention of the enemy, and consequently had to perform the duty under a heavy fire, and approached very close to the Russian sentries. On another occasion Lawrence Lind volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying

circumstances. Sergeant GEORGE PEGRAM.--Almost every officer has on various occasions spoken most highly of the service in the trenches of Sergeant Pegram, as a remarkably brave, willing, and forward non-commissioned officer. In former years, in 1843, his conduct attracted attention at Maharajpore, where the regiment suffered so severely, and he had previously obtained the character of being a brave soldier under Sir De Lacy Evans, in Spain. Private MICHAEL RYAN.--Has the character of having been always a forward and daring soldier. On the 29th. of March, when a part of the guard went, before it was dark, towards the Woronzoff Road, under Captain Baird, and brought on a fire from which Colour-Sergeant James Rodd lost his life, Ryan is reported to have been one of four men who behaved remarkably well. On the 25th. of April he was on sentry on the *chevaux-de-frize* on the Woronzoff Road when the enemy opened a heavy fire, and remained at his post steadily, and attracted attention by his good conduct. On the 2nd. of August, on the occasion of the large sortie referred to in Michael Boyle's case, Ryan was on sentry, and when driven in kept retreating up the hill on one side of the ravine, and continued firing on the Russians till they finally abandoned the attack. He was wounded on the 23rd. of May, when going to the trenches, in the thigh, by a splinter from a shell. Corporal THOMAS OMEALY.--Distinguished for coolness and intrepidity while under fire, and duty in the trenches. Wounded on the 15th. of July, 1855, while on duty in the advanced trenches. Never missed any duty, except when wounded.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM DAVIES.--Served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion. Colour-Sergeant JAMES KELLY.--Served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion. Both landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; the former was present at the Alma and Balaklava, and the latter at the Alma and Inkermann. Privates PATRICK GARVEY, JOHN KENNELLY, THOMAS M'QUADE, and Corporal CHARLES NELSON.--All landed in the Crimea at the above date, and were present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and at the sortie on the 26th. of October; and all served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Privates John Garvey and John Kennelly were also conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion. Private MARTIN ROGERSON.--Landed in the Crimea in January, 1855, and served before Sebastopol during the remainder of the siege. Was in the trenches on the 18th. of June, and was conspicuous in bringing wounded men from the glacis of the Redan, under a heavy fire from the enemy on the same night. Colour-Sergeant AMBROSE MADDEN.--Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol till the 19th. of March, 1855. Headed a party which took prisoners

a Russian officer and fourteen privates, three of whom he personally and alone captured, in the general sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854; for this he received the Victoria Cross. Displayed remarkably zealous and gallant conduct at the Battle of Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854. Colour-Sergeant JOHN SMITH.--For remarkable zeal in the field from the date of the landing of the army in the Crimea, on the 14th. of September, 1854, till June, 1855. Was present at the battles of the Alma, the sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, the battle of Inkermann, and the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant THOMAS RIDLEY.—On the 3rd. of July, 1855, was one of a working party employed in turning an old Russian trench in the advanced parallel, the party under fire, and much exposed. He encouraged the men by working with them himself in the most exposed position; and it was mainly owing to his example and good conduct that the work was speedily and satisfactorily done. On every occasion throughout his service in the trenches was conspicuous for good conduct, frequently, in cases of sudden alarm, by his coolness and self-possession, setting a good example to the young soldiers. Sergeant WILLIAM STRATHEARN.—On the 11th. of October, 1854, at the commencement of the siege, when with a covering party on the right attack, the enemy came out in force and attacked with field pieces, he volunteered to pass, under a heavy fire, to a party of the Rifle Brigade, with orders to bring them up to the assistance of the party in the battery. Was a great deal in the trenches, and on every occasion, when an opportunity offered, was conspicuous for his good conduct. Lance-Corporal ROBERT M'NAIR.—On the 9th. of August, when a sentry in front of the advanced trenches, under fire, was distinguished for his coolness and daring. He was severely wounded on that occasion, but remained at his post until regularly relieved. Private DONALD M'KENZIE.—Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege. Was employed on that duty until he was wounded on the 19th. of October, 1854; and was highly spoken of by Captain Cameron, Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Cumming, 79th. Highlanders, the officers in charge of the party. On the night of the 18th. of June, 1855, during a sortie, was distinguished for his good conduct in encouraging the young soldiers, and by his example giving them confidence. The next morning he volunteered to go towards the old Russian trench from the third parallel, to bring in a missing comrade, supposed to be wounded. Lance-Corporal WILLIAM BENNETT.—On the night of the 18th. of June, 1855, when a sortie was expected and a sudden alarm given, the men of another regiment immediately on the left of where he was having retired, it was mainly owing to his steadiness and example that the men of his party kept their ground. He stood fast himself, and by coolness and self-possession encouraged the others to do so. Private NEIL CARMICHAEL.—On the night of the 6th. of August, 1855, when a partial attack was made by some of the enemy's pickets, he was distinguished for his good conduct. On the same night an attack was expected from the Redan. He was one of those who volunteered to go out to the front, under fire, to watch it closely. He always, when an opportunity offered, by his good conduct;

set a good example to young soldiers. Sergeant **GEORGE FOX**.—Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the opening of the siege of Sebastopol. Was conspicuous for his coolness and intrepidity, and continued at that duty daily till he was severely wounded on the 19th. of October, 1854. Private **ANDREW CROMTIE**.—On the night of the 18th. of June, 1855, during a sortie on the trenches, was distinguished for his courage and daring when in a very exposed position. On the 24th. of June, 1855, was one of a party sent to dislodge some of the enemy's riflemen, who were annoying a working party in the right attack. On this occasion he received a musket-shot through his wrist.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. The following all served throughout the campaign, (the first as Colour-Sergeant,) except Private James Edlow, who attended the sick on board ship for three weeks, for which disagreeable duty he volunteered. Quartermaster-Sergeant **DENIS REDDIN**.—Was noticed for his vigilance and activity on all occasions when in the trenches, and his gallantry was most conspicuous on the 18th. of June at the attack on the Cemetery. Sergeant **THOMAS BROWN**.—Never missed any duty. Was always vigilant and alert in the trenches. Was on guard on the 18th. of June, but volunteered and accompanied the regiment in the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was noticed. Lance-Corporal **DENIS CANTY**.—Always noticed for his activity and daring in the trenches, and especially on the 18th of June at the attack on the Cemetery. Corporal **JOHN DRENON**.—Was one of the few who constantly remained at their duty. Was always active and vigilant in the trenches. Was also present at the attack on the 18th. of June. Private **JAMES EDLOW**.—Was present at the attack on the 18th. of June, and on all occasions in the trenches, when his activity and readiness for any duty was noticed. Was very forward and active during the whole day of the 18th. of June, especially in driving some Russians out of an adjoining house. Private **JOHN BURNSIDE**.—Was always ready and willing for any duty. Was present on the 18th. of June at the attack on the Cemetery. Private **THOMAS McCARTHY**.—Always vigilant and active, and ready for any duty. Was present on the 18th. of June at the attack on the Cemetery, when his gallantry was particularly noticed, and where he several times exposed himself to a most galling fire, for the purpose of rescuing his wounded comrades and soldiers of other regiments. He volunteered and was sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and again on the 18th. of June, when he was one of the advanced guard. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES DONELAN**.—Served throughout the campaign and siege of Sebastopol till the spring of 1856, and though never in very good health persisted in remaining with his regiment. Was particularly noticed by Sir William Eyre, K.C.B, in the attack of the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal **ROBERT MURRAY**.—Served in the Crimea from the landing on the 14th. of September, 1854, also during the siege of Sebastopol, till the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded in the attack on the Cemetery.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant **STEPHEN HARBOUR**.—This sergeant was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. He served in the trenches during the whole of the siege,

and was remarkable for zeal and gallantry. Sergeant GEORGE BLAGDON.—Was particularly remarked for his conduct in the trenches during the whole siege, for which, and his activity in camp, he was promoted to be corporal, and sergeant. Corporal WILLIAM WATT.—Was particularly remarked for his conduct during the sortie of the 11th. of May, 1855. Both landed on the 8th. of November, 1854. Private JAMES HUNT.—Landed on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the whole campaign. Private JEREMIAH CONDON.—Landed on the 8th. of November, 1854, and was remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring. The above five never missed a duty in the trenches. Sergeants WILLIAM BROMMELL and LEONARD GOODING.—Both these sergeants landed in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854. The former was wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 21st. of December, 1854. Leg amputated; was remarkable for zeal and gallantry in the trenches. The latter never missed a duty in the trenches up to the 24th. of August, 1855, and was remarked for his conduct in the trenches.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant GEORGE M'DONALD.—In holding the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, the detachment running short of ammunition, this non-commissioned officer passed through a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry for ammunition, and returned through the same fire with a barrel of ammunition on his shoulder. Served throughout the siege from November, 1854. Corporal CONNOR O'LOUGHLIN.—Recommended for distinguished conduct on the 7th. of June, at the taking of the Quarries, and for having on all occasions throughout the campaign, attracted the attention of the captain of his company by his gallantry and good conduct when before the enemy. Colour-Sergeant — GILL.—Distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness at the storming of the Quarries, and repulse of the several attacks of the enemy on the night of the 7th. of June, and throughout the campaign and siege generally. Sergeant WILLIAM BOWLER.—Distinguished himself when on outlying pickets at the attack on the position of the second division on the 26th. of October, 1854, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Served well during the siege. Present at the Alma. Private DANIEL FLANAGAN.—Recommended for volunteering under a very heavy fire to place sand-bags in the embrasures of the twenty-one gun battery, on the 9th. of April, 1855. Assisted in working a gun, and in every possible way distinguished himself on that occasion. Private JOHN DILLON.—Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries. Wounded at Inkermann. Privates Flanagan and Dillon were present during the siege, and at all the engagements. Private JOHN DINNKEN.—Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries, and served gallantly on all other occasions. Sergeant ROBERT COURT.—Present at the battle of the Alma (wounded.) Rejoined his regiment on the 19th. of January, 1855, and was present in all the affairs from that time until the end of the siege. Distinguished himself by his coolness and gallantry in assisting to lead and cheer on the men to repulse the attacks of the Russians on the night of the 7th. of June, after taking the Quarries (wounded.) Private JOHN McDERMOND.—Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkermann in re-

scuing Colonel Haly, 47th. Foot, when lying wounded on the ground, from a party of Russians. Present and wounded at the battle of the Alma.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Acting Sergeant-Major S. FRANCIS.—For having, when on duty in the trenches, on the night of the 4th. of June, 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a very heavy fire. On another occasion this non-commissioned officer conveyed a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Riky, commanding the 48th. regiment, to the general of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on the 9th. of June, 1855, under a heavy fire. Corporal T. KELLY.—For having assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of the 7th. of September, 1855, for which he was particularly brought to notice by the captain of artillery on duty in the battery; on which occasion he received a severe wound. Corporal T. GOORLY and Private J. DOWNEY.—Assisted the Adjutant of the 48th. regiment, early on the morning of the 19th. of June, 1855, in endeavouring to bring into the trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a rifle-pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed, in consequence of the ground being swept by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and from which the men were placed in the most imminent danger, as the fire was very heavy and well directed.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. The following were all at the Alma, sortie of the 26th. of October, and at Inkermann. Colour-Sergeant GEORGE VAYNG.—Engaged in the trenches throughout the siege. At the capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, and with the regiment on the 8th. of September, 1855. A gallant soldier and most excellent non-commissioned officer. Mentioned in division orders for gallantry at the sortie of the 26th. of October. Colour-Sergeant JOHN M'Coy.—A most gallant soldier, and active and energetic non-commissioned officer, always at the post of danger. Present at the attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Lance-Corporal ALEXANDER PENDRIDGE.—Engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Shewed great gallantry on the 25th. of August, 1855, when engaged on a working party in the trenches, in setting a good example, when "breaking ground" under a very heavy fire from the enemy. Present at both attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. Lance-Corporal PETER OWENS.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. At both attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches. A most gallant soldier. Employed during the latter part of the siege as an assistant sapper in strengthening the advance trenches. Mentioned in division orders for gallant conduct on the 26th. of October, 1854. Sergeant MICHAEL ROONEY.—Highly

distinguished himself at Inkermann, and refused to go to the rear during action, although seriously contused by a spent shot. Attack and capture of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855. Attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. A very good and gallant soldier. Colour-Sergeant JOHN THOMPSON.—Joined his regiment in the field at Inkermann, having marched that morning, on hearing the firing, from Balaklava, where he had been on detached regimental duty. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. In both attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. A most gallant and valuable non-commissioned officer. Private ROBERT M'KENNA.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Both of the attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Brought to the notice of Lieutenant-General Markham, for his gallantry in taking a rifle-pit on the 20th. of April, 1855. A gallant and most exemplary soldier. Colour-Sergeant CHARLES BARNES.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the battle of the Alma; at the repulse of the sortie by the second division on the 26th. of October, 1854, when he was mentioned in division orders by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, commanding the division, for his gallant conduct during the engagement. Was severely wounded on the 7th. of June, 1855, in storming the Quarries before Sebastopol, up to which time he had been always at his duty in the trenches, but on account of his wounds was invalided to England. Corporal WILLIAM REILLY.—Present at the battle of the Alma on the 20th. of September, on the 26th. of October, 1854, battle of Inkermann on the 5th. of November, 1854. Served in the trenches until the 8th. of June, 1855, when he was wounded, and sent in consequence to England.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major ROBERT FOLEY.—Most zealous in supporting the discipline of his regiment. Private LAWRENCE WARD.—A good soldier on duty, and was remarkable for his conduct at the battle of Inkermann. Private MICHAEL HANNAN.—Was distinguished for his coolness and steadiness at Inkermann. Private JOHN BRENNAN.—Was distinguished for gallant conduct in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in December, 1854. Private WILLIAM COONEY.—Gallant conduct in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in December, 1854. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM TURNER.—Was very active and attentive to his duties in the trenches. Sergeant RICHARD W. NEWCOMBE.—A most trustworthy non-commissioned officer. He volunteered to take charge of the sharpshooters of his regiment in front of the left attack. Sergeants Foley, Turner, and Newcombe, and Privates Hannan and Brennan served throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Sergeants Hendrick, Spencer, and Campion, and Privates Wilson and Whelan landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854, and were present at the battle of the Alma, repulse of the sortie on the 26th. of October, and battle of Inkermann; and served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol. Colour-Sergeant HENRY HENDRICK.—Present at the taking of the Quarries, on

the 7th. of June, 1855; attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855, where he commanded a company (there being no officer with it.) Was wounded, and mentioned for his distinguished conduct in the assault. **Sergeant WILLIAM SPENCER.**—Particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, by his gallantry, and promptness in carrying orders, and getting up extra ammunition under a heavy fire. Present at the attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. **Lance-Corporal WILLIAM M'LACHLAN.**—With the regiment in the Crimea from the 24th. of October, 1854. Present at the sortie at Inkermann, on the 26th. of October; battle of Inkermann; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, and in volunteering to fetch a wounded comrade out of the enemy's advanced work under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. **Private JOSEPH WILSON.**—Present at the taking of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, and attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Distinguished himself by his conduct in the trenches throughout the whole siege; it being marked by steadiness and gallantry, but particularly at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. **Sergeant WILLIAM CAMPION.**—Present at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. **Private JEREMIAH WHELAN.**—Present at the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, at the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, and particularly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. **Private THOMAS JOHNSTONE.**—Landed in the Crimea on the 31st. of December, 1854. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the storming of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855; attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855; and distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. **Colour-Sergeant PETER POPE.**—Landed with the 55th. regiment in Turkey on the 21st. of May, 1854. Present at the battle of the Alma, (wounded,) repulse of the sortie at Inkermann on the 26th. of October, 1854, battle of Inkermann, and served in the trenches during the whole of the siege. Received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkermann, and was subsequently mentioned by Captains Roxby and Harkness, 55th. for his distinguished gallantry at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. **Private JAMES DUNN.**—Landed with the 55th. regiment in Turkey on the 21st. of May, 1854. Present at the battle of the Alma, repulse of the sortie at Inkermann on the 26th. of October, and battle of Inkermann. Received a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. Served during the whole siege of Sebastopol, and mentioned by Captain J. R. Hume, 55th. regiment, as having particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, where he lost his arm.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeants **WILLIAM DIBBS** and **JOSEPH WHITTAKER**, and Privates **JOHN LORD** and **LEWIS HOGAN**.—Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches; the first on the 29th. of August and the 1st. of September, 1855; the second on the 29th. of August and the 2nd. and 5th. of September, 1855; and the third and fourth on the 29th. of August and the 5th. of September, 1855. Private **JAMES BUTLER**.—Severely wounded whilst doing his duty in the trenches on the 4th. of September, 1855. Right arm amputated.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeants **JOHN M'CARDLE** and **JOHN COUGHLAN**, Sergeant **JAMES F. ANDREWS**, Corporal **THOMAS CONNELL**, Lance-Corporal **WILLIAM KINNARNEY**, and Private **JOHN MURRAY**.—Were present at the battles of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, and Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854; assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855; and in the trenches during the siege. Lance-Corporal Kinnarney and Private Murray were severely wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855, and the latter was twice wounded in the trenches during the siege. Colour-Sergeant **JOHN JONES**.—For gallant conduct at the battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. Lance-Corporal **THOMAS ANDERSON**.—For gallant conduct during the siege of Sebastopol.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Sergeant **WILLIAM REILLY** and Privates **MICHAEL BROPHY** and **JAMES MCKEE**.—Served in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea, on the 12th. of November, 1854, till the fall of Sebastopol, on the 9th. of September, 1855, and were present with the regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period. Privates **THOMAS CARNEY** and **JOHN M'CARTHY**.—Served in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea, on the 12th. of November, 1854, till the fall of Sebastopol, on the 9th. of September, 1855, and were present with the regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period. The former was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch as having volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front on the 8th. of September, 1855; and the latter was severely wounded in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Drummer **THOMAS FINNIGAN**.—Served with the regiment from its arrival in the Crimea, on the 12th. of November, 1854, and was present at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, and on the 8th. of September, 1855, upon which latter occasion his conduct was most conspicuous. Sergeant **JAMES WARREN**.—Captured a French soldier who was deserting and going to the enemy. The above was performed under a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced post, on the 22nd. of February, 1855. Served during the siege of Sebastopol. Was present at the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, and the assaults of the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September. Private **JOHN M'SHARRY**.—Wounded in the right shoulder by a musket-ball, and lost one finger of the left hand, on the 8th. of September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **ROBERT HUGHES**.—Distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 3rd. of October, 1855, being with a company of the regiment far in advance to

cover a working party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire; he shewed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm; and subsequently, the colours of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard them, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours, and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkermann, but notwithstanding was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment, who had been severely wounded. He continued with his regiment the whole war. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES WARD**.—When in the trenches on a sortie of the enemy which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries, and posted himself with the most advanced one, and took a prominent part in repulsing the enemy, maintaining the character he had acquired during previous engagements. Colour-Sergeant **WILLIAM MORRIS**.—At the battle of Inkermann, finding himself far in advance, with a number of men, he collected them, took the command, and, though attacked by superior numbers, he maintained his post, repulsing the attacking party. Sergeant **WILLIAM AHERN**.—During the battle of Inkermann, a portion of the regiment in their ardour having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Sergeant Ahern instantly volunteered to fetch it, and being accompanied by a private, he went far in advance, and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company being wounded, he took the command of the company, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct. Private **JOHN MCGOWAN**.—At the battle of Inkermann behaved in a particular gallant and bold manner, charging, forwarding, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger. Private **DANIEL SULLIVAN**.—One of his comrades being made prisoner at the battle of Inkermann by five of the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade. He was in the battle, and on every occasion, whether in the trenches or in open field, distinguished for his valour and spirit. Lieutenant **JOHN BROPHY**, 4th. Lancashire Militia, late Colour-Sergeant, 63rd. Foot.—Was colour-sergeant of the regiment at the battle of Inkermann, and accompanied the colours. The regiment and the enemy were engaged in a hand to hand struggle. Ensign Clutterbuck, who carried one of the colours, which was separated from the other, was killed. Sergeant Brophy immediately took it up, and, though severely wounded, defended it, and brought it safe from the mêlée. Sergeant **ARTHUR ROBERTS**.—At the battle of Inkermann, carrying one of the colours, the ensign having been severely wounded, he received a wound, which caused him to fall. He got up quickly, took up the colours, and, refusing to leave the field continued to carry the colours until incapacitated by a second wound.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **JOHN GIBBONS**.—Struck in the chest, by a grape shot at Inkermann, and a bullet through his cap. Particularly distinguished for "discipline." Sergeant **PETER DELANY**.—Was twice wounded at Inkermann, and did not go to the rear. Came back with a draft from Scutari directly his wounds were well, and went to his duty. Corporal **PATRICK FINNS**.—Particularly distinguished himself

at Inkermann; two musket-balls through the jaw; never went into hospital, and did his duty in the trenches through the siege. Private JAMES SIMS.—On the 22nd. of November, 1854, in broad daylight, volunteered, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded rifleman from the pits. Sergeant THOMAS WATSON, and Privates WILLIAM FERRIS and CHARLES ROSS.—On the 11th. of May, 1855, during a sortie. The latter was wounded, but volunteered to leave the hospital on the 18th. of June. Private JOSEPH MITCHELL.—Wounded at Inkermann. On return from Scutari, was wounded a second time. Corporal DONOHUE.—Wounded in a sortie on the 11th. of May, 1855, in which the enemy was repulsed with much loss.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant JAMES HUGHES, and Privates WILLIAM DON, ROGER MARTIN, and ALEXANDER RATTRAY.—Service not specified. Privates JOHN COUSINS and JAMES LAUGHLAN.—Present in the ranks from the 22nd. of December, 1854, to the 21st. of March, 1856; the latter served to the 17th. of May following.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Corporal ARCHIBALD DUNCAN.—Gallant conduct in the unfinished portions of the fifth parallel, on the night of the 18th. of August, 1855. His vigilance and activity at all times, as a non-commissioned officer, called for special notice. Private THOMAS ALISON.—Gallantry on outlying picket, when engaged with the enemy, on the night of the 18th. of August, 1855, in the Karabelnala Ravine. Private JOHN HARPER.—Gallantry when on out sentry on the nights of the 22nd. of July and the 12th. of August, 1855; likewise in assisting to bring in the wounded on the 8th. of September, under heavy fire, in front of the Redan. Private SAMUEL M'NEISH.—Gallant conduct when on sentry, detached from the outlying picket, under heavy fire, on the 16th. of July, 1855, above the Woronzoff Ravine; also distinguished for general good behaviour under fire.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. The following served throughout the war with gallantry. Colour-Sergeant JAMES TOOHEY.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, when he was severely wounded. Drummer THOMAS M'GILL.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, when he was one of the first in the pits, and took a Russian Bugler prisoner. Private ALEXANDER WRIGHT.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, where he was severely wounded. Private MURDOCK CHARLESTON.—Distinguished on various occasions. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkermann, and at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when, though severely wounded, he refused to quit the ranks, or fall to the rear. Lance-Corporal WILLIAM WILSON.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 30th. of August, 1855, in front of the advanced trench, where his conduct met with the approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, C.B., 23rd. Fusiliers, and also of the late Captain Pechell, 77th. regiment. Private WILLIAM M'GUIRE.—Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkermann, at

the capture of the rifle-pits, on the 19th. of April, 1855, and the taking of the Quarries. Private JOHN QUINLAN.—Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkermann, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, and at both attacks on the Redan.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeants JAMES SPENCE and ALEXANDER GOODBRAND, Sergeants COLIN CAMPBELL and WILLIAM DAVIE, Privates ROBERT BRUCE and JAMES WILKIE.—For good and gallant conduct at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant Davie and Private Wilkie volunteered and acted as sharpshooters at the early part of the siege. Sergeant WILLIAM GUNN and Private JAMES SLOAN.—Present at the Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol; the former volunteered to act in front as a sharpshooter.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major STEPHEN CONYNGHAM.—Took a very active part in the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, and was recommended for a medal and five pounds on that occasion, but could not obtain it, the regiment having received the allotted number. Was noted at the Horse Guards. Colour-Sergeant HUBERT KELLY.—Very distinguished conduct on the 8th. of September, 1855, in going out of the advanced trench under a very heavy fire, and bringing in the body of Colour-Sergeant Gilmore, who was lying mortally wounded some distance in front. Colour-Sergeant MAURICE CANTY.—Volunteered to form one of the attacking party ordered against "Egerton's Pit" on the 12th. of April, 1855, as also on several other occasions. Private MICHAEL RYAN.—Distinguished himself on the 8th. of September, 1855, in bringing in his officer, Captain Beresford, who was severely wounded. Both these were present and did duty during the whole campaign. Private BERNARD M'NAMARA.—Was a sharpshooter at the beginning of the siege, and recommended for a medal for distinguished service, in December, 1854, but did not receive it, as he was invalided to Scutari. Private THOMAS HANDLEY.—Distinguished himself about the night of the 14th. of August, 1855, when some young sentries were disposed to retire before a body of Russians, by forcing them back to their posts, and remaining out himself all night close to a Russian rifle-pit. Private HENRY SPELLACY.—A sharpshooter. On the 22nd. of October, 1855, wounded, and made a Russian officer prisoner. Volunteered on all occasions. Sergeant JOHN MYERS.—Commanded sharpshooters, and was conspicuous on the 17th. of October, 1854. Drummer RICHARD GRANNON.—Gallant conduct at Inkermann. Acting Corporal HENRY Mc KRON.—Sharpshooter, and shewed general gallant conduct in the trenches.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Sergeant JOHN GRANT.—Commanded a detached party of ten men in a cutting, just over the *chevaux-de-frize*, on the night it was broken down. Held his ground, and kept up a very effective fire on the enemy. Corporal JOHN TREMWITH, and Privates PATRICK KINNEALLY, DARBY LENAGHAN, and WILLIAM HEFFERNAN.—Performed zealous and constant service in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment, on the 15th. of December, 1854, to the 9th. of September, 1855. Did not miss a single duty. Private Heffernan volunteered to go to the Cemetery in the day-time, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man, in August, 1855.

NINETIETH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant CHARLES SANDESON.--Brought back Captain Tinling, on the 8th. of September, 1855, after the Redan was given up. Distinguished conduct generally during the assault and during the siege. The following never missed a trench duty. Private JOHN ALEXANDER.--Present at the capture of Egerton's Pits. Present on the 8th. of June and on the 18th. of June, in the Quarries. On the 6th. of September, 1855, brought back Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, when mortally wounded. On the 8th. of September, 1855, was one of the last men in the Redan. Generally distinguished. Bugler EDWARD FLAXMAN.--On the 18th. of June, 1855, rescued several wounded men in front of the Quarries under a heavy fire. On the 8th. of September, 1855, volunteered for the assault in place of another bugler, and brought back Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, and secured his jewellery, watch, etc. Also brought back Lieutenant Deverill, 90th. Generally gallant behaviour. Private JOHN LAWLESS.--Present on the 19th. of April, 1855; assault on Egerton's rifle-pits. On the 18th. of June, 1855, present. Recommended by Captain Preston for distinguished conduct, when a working party was assaulted, when he remained with him after all had retired. On the 8th. of September, at the Redan, took the first Russian prisoner. Brought in a wounded comrade. Private THOMAS BAYLEY.--Distinguished conduct during a sortie, when he remained with his captain, the others, except one, having retired. Present on the 18th. of June in the Quarries, and working party in the Quarries on the 8th. of September. Conduct always gallant and permanent. Private JOHN GOLDSMITH.--Attack of rifle-pits, on the 19th. of April, 1855. Defence of Quarries, on the 8th. of June. Attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June. Assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Personal encounter with a Russian soldier while in the act of stabbing an officer of the 97th. regiment, and wounded through the face and nose. Corporal HENRY HILL.--Was in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, and wounded in the Redan. Generally gallant conduct. Private MICHAEL WHELAN.--Was in the attack on Egerton's Rifle-pits on the 19th. of April, 1855, and in reserve in the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, and in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Was wounded in nine places. Generally gallant behaviour. Both landed in the Crimea with the regiment, on the 5th. of December, 1854, and never missed a trench duty.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT. The following (except Private Leslie who was not present at Balaklava, but was at the other actions,) served throughout the war, and were present at the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and the assaults of the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Colour-Sergeant ALEXANDER KNOX.--Colour-Sergeant at the Alma and Balaklava, and distinguished himself by his coolness and activity in the trenches. Sergeant ARCHIBALD CRABTREE.--Was sergeant of the volunteers of the regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol. Lance-Corporal WILLIAM M'KENZIE.--Was the first man to step out when volunteers were called for from the regiment to enter the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol. Private JOHN LESLIE.--Was severely wounded at the Alma, but refused to leave the

field, and remained fighting in the ranks, although shot through the right arm, until the battle was over. Private PETER M'KAY.—Was the first man of the volunteers of his regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol. Private JOHN FORBES.—Was severely wounded in the trenches on the 14th. of July, 1855, and discharged from hospital on the 26th. of July, 1855. Rejoined his regiment, and was present at the final assault. Private JAMES DAVIDSON. Sergeant JAMES KIDDIE and Private JAMES COBB.—Both present throughout the war, including the actions of the Alma and Balaklava, till severely wounded in the trenches, the former on the 16th. of July, 1855, and the latter on the 8th. of September following.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT. The following seven men were present at the Alma, sortie of the 26th. of October, and Inkermann, and (with the exception of Privates English and Jacques) served in the trenches throughout the whole siege. Private JAMES CODY.—Wounded at Inkermann. Private PATRICK DOOLEY.—Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on the 8th. of June, 1855, and remained there fighting when the enemy attempted to retake them. Corporal JAMES LINN.—Present at the battle of the Alma, repulse of sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and battle of Inkermann. Corporal SAMUEL WEBB.—Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on the 8th. of June, 1855, and remained therein when the enemy attempted to retake them. Mentioned in division orders by Sir De Lacy Evans for his gallantry at the Alma. Private JAMES ENGLISH.—Served in the trenches nearly throughout the siege. Private PETER GALLAGHER.—Served in the trenches throughout the whole siege. Private JOHN JACQUES.—Present at the Alma, (wounded in shoulder and right arm.) Served in the trenches from March, 1855, to the end of the siege. His soldier-like conduct under fire noticed repeatedly by officers of the regiment. Sergeant NATHAN ORMOND.—Gallantry at the Alma. Private WILLIAM HARRIS.—Gallantry in the trenches.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant PATRICK DONNELLAN.—Was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch on account of his gallant conduct on the 8th. of September, 1855. He spiked one of the enemy's guns. He was likewise engaged with the enemy in the sortie on the 31st. of August, and behaved most gallantly. Corporal ANDREW CURRAN.—Was bugler to the regiment on the above assault, and behaved in a remarkably cool and gallant manner, and was mentioned in the despatch. Private HENRY JACKSON.—Was mentioned in the despatch as having highly distinguished himself at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and was wounded. Private JOHN COTTERILL.—Was likewise mentioned for his gallant bearing, and was severely wounded. He was also engaged with the enemy on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and behaved most gallantly. Private PATRICK M'MILTY.—Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, and was severely wounded; he was also engaged in the sortie on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and greatly distinguished himself. Sergeant WILLIAM NEWMAN.—Was one of the first to enter the Redan on the 8th. of September, and took the Russian captain of artillery prisoner, when, taking him to the rear, he was so severely wounded

that his life was for a long time despaired of. Colour-Sergeant FRANCIS WEDGEWORTH.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea, and did duty uninterruptedly until the date of his promotion to the Dépôt Companies, on the 22nd. of February, 1856. Was present at the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, and was severely wounded. He was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch among those highly distinguished. Private WILLIAM FITZGERALD.—Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Lost his left leg. He was also engaged in several sorties, and behaved most gallantly.

RIFLE BRIGADE, FIRST BATTALION. Each of the following received a medal and four clasps. Colour-Sergeant JOHN HICKS.—Was a volunteer for the attack on the rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854, under Lieutenant Tryon, by whose side he was when that officer was killed. Was one of the covering party on the 18th. of June, and was distinguished throughout the siege for his coolness and gallantry. Private BERNARD M'MAHON.—Was serving in the band, and displayed great coolness and courage on various occasions in bringing in wounded. On the 18th. of June he joined the ranks (a volunteer) in order that he might take a more active part in the attack of that day. Privates JOHN KING, PATRICK M'CANN, HENRY BAILEY, THOMAS DAVIS, and JOHN GREEN.—Were in the attack on the rifle-pits, under Lieutenant Tryon, on the 20th. of November, 1854; retaking of the third parallel, on the 2nd. of December, 1854; and the sortie on the Woronzoff Road, on the 12th. of December, 1854. Privates King, Bailey, Davis, and Green, were also volunteers for the rifle-pits on the 17th. of October, in advance of Greenhill, and volunteers to occupy the rifle-pits on the 12th. of April, 1855. Private Bailey was not at the sortie on the 12th. of December, but was a volunteer sharpshooter in April, 1855; and Private Davis was one of the covering party on the 18th. of June following. Sergeant-Major RICHARD CORNELIUS.—Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Sergeant-Major of the battalion during the siege of Sebastopol from October, 1854, to October, 1855, and distinguished for his zeal and activity during the winter of 1854-5. Medal and four clasps. Private WALTER EAGLE.—Present at the taking of the rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854. Retaking of the third parallel on the 2nd. of December, 1854. In the sortie on the Woronzoff Road on the 12th. of December, 1854. Volunteer for sharpshooting on the 12th. of April, 1855. Severely wounded, and subsequently discharged on pension. Granted a medal and four clasps.

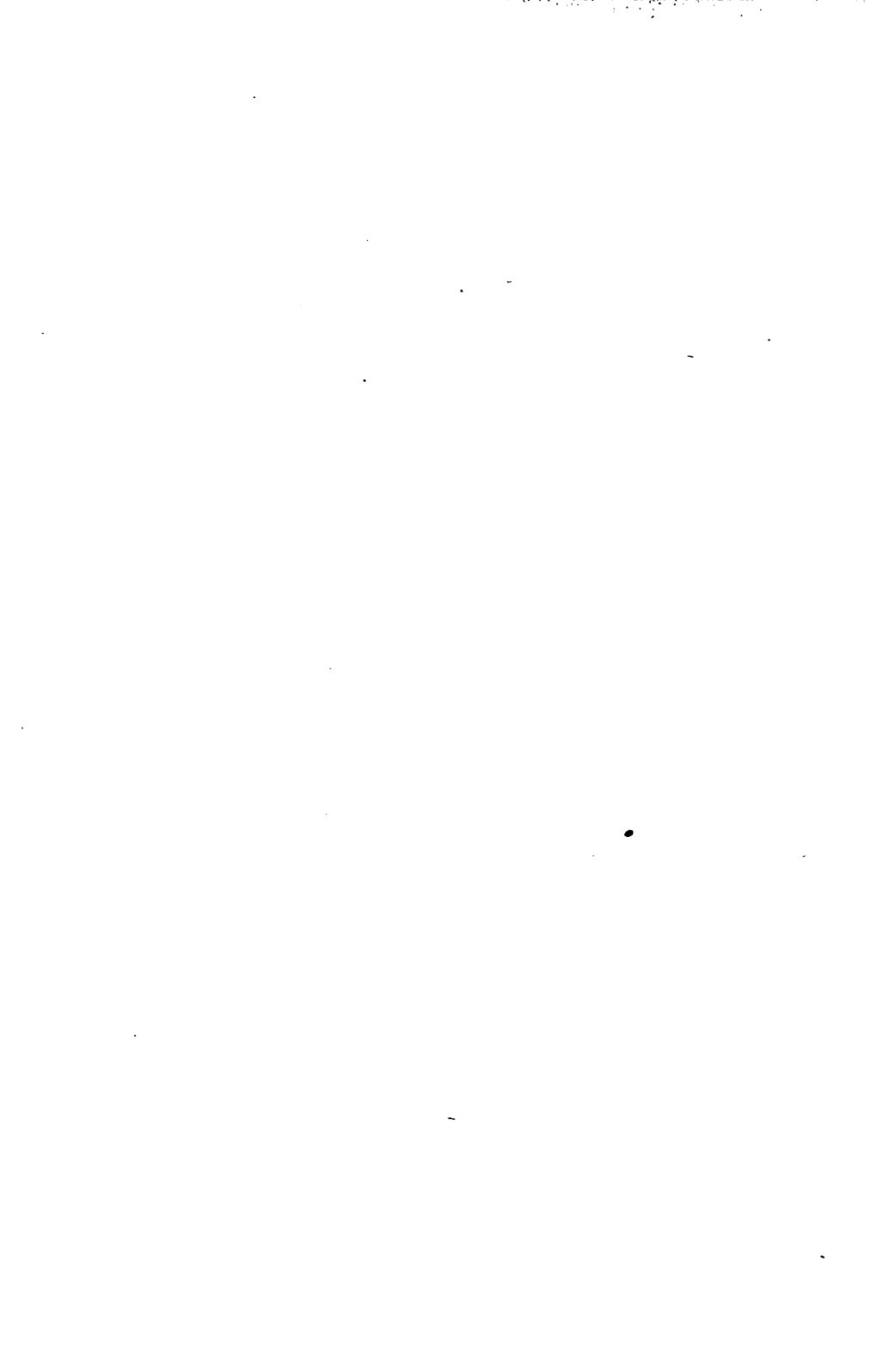
RIFLE BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION. The following three sergeants were present at the Alma and Inkermann. Sergeant-Major JOHN WALLER.—General gallant conduct during siege operations. Severely wounded on the 8th. of September. Colour-Sergeant DANIEL FISHER.—Formed up a party, and silenced two carronades in the caponnière of the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Went in search of wounded comrades same afternoon, under heavy fire. Sergeant JAMES HARRYWOOD.—Good and gallant conduct during the whole of the campaign. Severely wounded in the new sap on the 1st. of September. Sergeant THOMAS

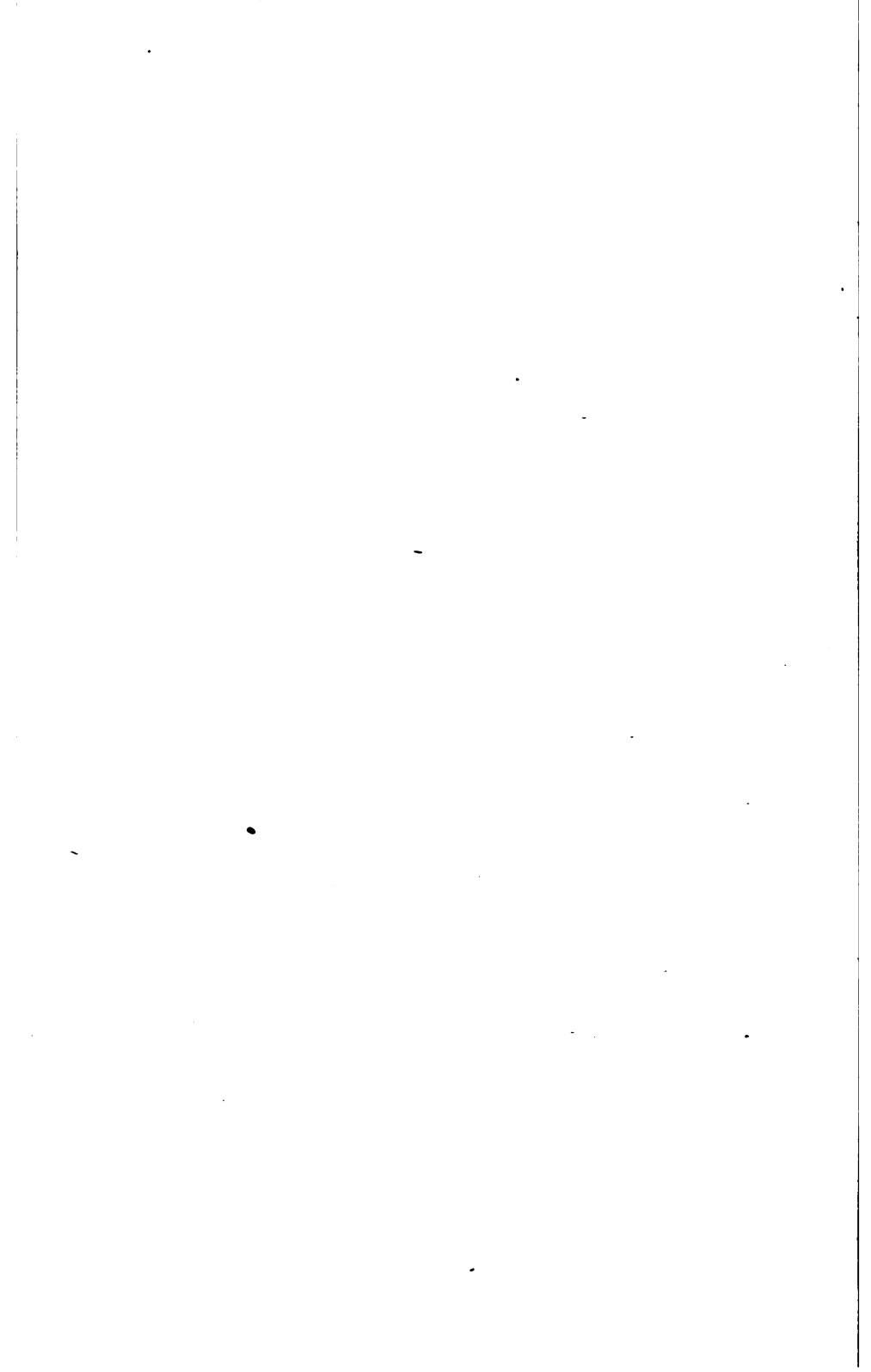
BURGE.--Present at the Alma. Commanded sharpshooters with much credit during the latter part of the siege. Rendered great service to Lieutenant Blayne, in command of a covering party, on the 8th. of September. Corporal JOSEPH BRADSHAW.--Accompanied Captain Forman in a night reconnaissance to Russian advanced works on the 16th. of June. Volunteered on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September. Alma and Inkermann. Private CHARLES FEUGH.--Acted as volunteer sharpshooter through the whole of the siege. Present at the Alma and Inkermann. General gallant conduct. Private MICHAEL M'CORMICK.--Conspicuous on the 18th. of June in his exertions to assist the officer in command of the ladder party under very heavy fire, when the latter was disabled. Present at the Alma. Colour-Sergeant C. F. MUNRO. General gallant conduct in the trenches and at the Alma. Private MARK BENN.--Present during the whole campaign. Gallant conduct during the siege and at the Alma. Private CHARLES DENCER.--Present at the Alma, and a volunteer sharpshooter during the siege.

THE SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

THE King of Sardinia, following the example of the Emperor of the French, presented four hundred war medals for military valour to the British troops. This medal was distributed both to officers and men. It has a watered blue ribbon. On the obverse are the arms (white cross of Savoy) and crown of Sardinia, with a branch of laurel and of palm, and the inscription "AL VALORE MILITARE," For Military Valour. The reverse bears two laurel branches, with the words "SPEDIZIONE D'ORIENTE," Expedition of the East, and the date 1855-1856. The following officers and men were selected for the Sardinian Medal, on account of the services specified against their names.

GENERAL OFFICERS. General SIR GEORGE BROWN, G.C.B.--Commanded the light division at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was severely wounded on the last-named occasion. Commanded the expedition to Kertch; was in command of the light division, except while absent on account of his wound, and while in command of the expedition to Kertch; served also during the siege of Sebastopol up to the 27th. of June, 1855, when he was compelled to return to England by severe illness. Lieutenant-General SIR RICHARD ENGLAND, G.C.B.--Commanded the third division at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol, till August, 1855, when he was compelled to return to England by severe illness. Major-General SIR HENRY JOHN WILLIAM







SACRED WAR 1855-1856



BENTINCK, K.C.B.--Commanded the brigade of Guards at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was severely wounded on the last-named occasion. On his return to the army he commanded the fourth division during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol. **Major-General LORD ROXBURY, K.C.B.**--Commanded the brigade of Guards from February, 1855, till the end of the siege of Sebastopol; for part of the time also was in command of the first division. **Major-General the Honourable SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.**--Commanded the heavy cavalry brigade at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; subsequently in 1855, the cavalry division. **Major-General SIR HARRY DAVID JONES, K.C.B., Royal Engineers.**--Commanded the Royal Engineers during the siege of Sebastopol, from March 1855. **Major-General SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B.**--Commanded a brigade at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. **Major-General JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, C.B., Royal Artillery.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

STAFF. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE WYNELL MAYOW, unattached.**--Served as a staff officer attached to the cavalry in the campaign of 1854-5, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. **Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable ADRIAN HORNE, 93rd. regiment.**--Served on the Staff of the third division at the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol till April, 1855, when he was ordered to join his regiment at home in consequence of regimental promotion. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable LEICESTER CURZON, Rifle Brigade.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as Assistant Military Secretary to the Field Marshall Lord Raglan; and afterwards in the same capacity to General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel KENNETH DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, 92nd. regiment.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5. Served at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, as a Brigade-Major attached to the light division. Afterwards as an Assistant Quartermaster-General at Balaklava. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HUGH SMITH, 3rd. regiment.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to the fourth division; afterwards, during the siege of Sebastopol, as Assistant Adjutant-General to that division; and in the same capacity with the expedition to Kinburn. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOSEPH EDWIN THACKWELL, unattached.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and till August, 1855, as a Brigade-Major attached to the second division; subsequently as Assistant Adjutant-General to the third division. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT LOCKHART ROSS.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as a Captain with the 93rd. regiment at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and subsequently on the staff as an Assistant Adjutant-General at Balaklava. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel LAWRENCE SHADWELL, unattached.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and part of the siege of Sebastopol, as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.,

subsequently during the remainder of the service as an Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY, Royal Artillery.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable AUGUSTUS MURRAY CATHCART, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.; during the siege of Sebastopol as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the light division. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN AGMONDISHAM VESSEY KIRKLAND, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol up to August, 1855, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Brevet-Major VINCENT WING, 95th. regiment.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, when he was on the Staff of Major-General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B.; was afterwards with his regiment during part of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major EDWARD FELLOWES, 11th. Hussars.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to the cavalry division; was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JOHN HACKETT, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and the early part of the siege of Sebastopol till ordered to proceed to Scutari, where the services of an officer of the Quartermaster-General's department were required. Brevet-Major ARCHIBALD HENRY PLANTAGENET STUART WORTLEY, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to the third division; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, including the attack by Sir William Eyre's column on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Major Honourable GILBERT ELLIOT, Rifle Brigade.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.; was compelled by ill-health to be sent to England, but returned after a short absence, and served during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol, and till the army broke up, as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Brevet-Major WILLIAM FAUSSETT, 44th. regiment.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as a Brigade-Major attached to the third division; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and during the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Cemetery by Major-General Eyre's column, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Major ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SNODGRASS, 88th. regiment.--Served the campaign of 1854-5; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, expedition to Kertch, and siege of Sebastopol, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Campbell, K.C.B. Rejoined the 88th. regiment on his recovery, and served with it till the conclusion of the war. Brevet-Major the

Honourable WILLIAM JAMES COLVILLE, Rifle Brigade.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; with the Rifle Brigade at the battle of the Alma, and subsequently as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., during the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major ALGERNON ROBERT GARRETT, 46th. regiment.—Served as brigade-major attached to the fourth division, during the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major FREDERICK AUGUSTUS THESIGER, Grenadier Guards.—Served during a part of the siege of Sebastopol with his regiment, and as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Markham till that officer's return to England at the end of the siege. Major ANDREW PITCAIRN, 42nd. regiment.—Served the campaign of 1854-5; including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, expedition to Kertch, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major RICHARD GEORGE AMHERST LUARD, 77th. regiment.—Served at the siege of Sebastopol from March, 1855, as a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Brevet-Major RICHARD LYONS OTWAY PEARSON, Grenadier Guards.—Served the campaign of 1854-5 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, expedition to Kertch, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major FREDERICK HAMMERSLEY, 14th. regiment.—Served during the siege of Sebastopol, in the early part with his regiment, and subsequently as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Brevet-Major CHARLES WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, 57th. regiment.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Was severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Captain ARTHUR EDWARD VALETTE PONSONBY, Grenadier Guards.—Served as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir George Brown, at the expedition to Kertch, and subsequently at the siege of Sebastopol, till Sir George Brown's return to England after the 18th. of June. After that, till the end of the war, as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B. Captain HENRY CLARKE JERVOISE, Coldstream Guards.—Served the campaign of 1854-5 with the 42nd. regiment at the Alma and Balaklava, and as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., the Quartermaster-General of the army during the siege of Sebastopol. Captain the Honourable CHARLES JAMES KEITH, 4th. Light Dragoons.—Served the campaign of 1853-5 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, G.C.B.; was present at the battle of Inkermann, and during the siege of Sebastopol. Captain ROGER SWIRE, 17th. regiment.—Served at the siege of Sebastopol from December, 1854; was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Served subsequently as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Windham, C.B. Captain CHARLES EDWARD MANSFIELD, 33rd. regiment. Served the Campaign of 1854-5 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.; including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain RICHARD GEORGE ELLISON, 47th. regiment.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854; in the latter part of the siege as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B. Captain WILLIAM EARLE, 49th. regiment.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of

the Alma and Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol; latterly as a Brigade-Major attached to the second division. Captain HENRY HOOPER DAY, 88th. regiment.—Served at the battle of Inkermann and siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Quarries and assaults on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855; in the latter part of the siege as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Shirley. Captain GEORGE MONTAGUE STOPFORD, Royal Engineers.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and part of the siege of Sebastopol, as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.

FOURTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES FORREST.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major FRANCIS ROWLAND FORSTER.—Commanded the first squadron of the regiment at the action of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS WESTROFF M'MAHON, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. Served in 1854, as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the cavalry division, and in 1855, as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 5th. Dragoon Guards. Assistant-Surgeon WILLIAM CATTELL.—Was present during the whole of the campaign in the Crimea, and shewed the greatest zeal during the time of the cholera, and during the action at Balaklava, and wherever his services were required under fire. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN EVANS.—Displayed gallant conduct at the action of Balaklava, where he was wounded. Lance-Sergeant JAMES GAMBLE.—Was under fire a considerable portion of the day on the 25th. of October, as orderly to Major-General the Honourable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.; had his horse shot through the thigh, but procured another, and returned to his duty immediately.

FIRST DRAGOONS. Colonel JOHN YORKE, C.B.—Served in the Crimea until the action at Balaklava, when he was so severely wounded in command of his regiment, as to oblige him to retire from active service. Captain GEORGE CAMPBELL.—Displayed gallant conduct under fire in the cavalry action at Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854, and continued in command of his troop, although *severely* wounded, until the regiment was out of fire. Sergeant JOHN HILL.—Displayed coolness and intrepidity when on patrol and attacked by a party of Russians, on the 10th. of October, 1854. And again on the 25th. of October, 1854, when his horse was shot under him, on which occasion having captured one belonging to the enemy, he immediately rejoined his regiment, and did duty with it for the rest of the day.

SECOND DRAGOONS. Colonel HENRY DARBY GRIFFITH, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5; commanded his regiment at the action of Balaklava. Captain GEORGE BUCHANAN.—This officer's conduct in the heavy cavalry charge at the action of Balaklava was cool and gallant, and by his example great execution was done against the enemy; he afterwards commanded a squadron under fire in support of the light brigade charge. Sergeant-Major JOHN WILSON.—Was under arrest for a minor offence, but on finding the regiment was likely to be engaged, he

made ready his horse, and coming up to the adjutant, said, "I have broken my arrest, sir, as I could not see my regiment going into action, and remain quiet in camp; I have come to report myself, and wish to join and do my duty." In the heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava, he fought most gallantly, using his sword with great execution, and he was afterwards wounded by a round shot when his regiment went in support of the light brigade. He was promoted to troop sergeant-major for his gallant conduct.

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Colonel LORD GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PAGET, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, and the battle of the Tchernaya. In 1854, was in command of the 4th. Light Dragoons; in 1855, in command of a brigade of light cavalry. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER LOWE.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol: in 1854, as Major of the 4th. Light Dragoons; in 1855, in command of the regiment. Brevet-Major ROBERT PORTAL.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Troop Sergeant-Major WILLIAM WATERSON.—Displayed very gallant conduct at the action at Balaklava, in the light cavalry charge, particularly in the retreat of the regiment after they had sabred the artillerymen at their guns.

SIXTH DRAGOONS. Captain EDWARD D'ARCY HUNT.—Captain Hunt was squadron leader of the second squadron of the 6th. Dragoons, which was detached under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shute, during the action of Balaklava, and led the squadron with great steadiness and gallantry, particularly in a flank attack made by Lieutenant-Colonel Shute on the squadrons of the enemy, when threatening to surround that portion of the regiment which was under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B. Trumpeter JOHN HARDY.—Acted as field trumpeter to Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B., during the action of Balaklava, and was consequently more exposed during the whole of that day than any other man in the regiment, more particularly during the charge of the heavy brigade, on which occasion he behaved very gallantly.

EIGHTH HUSSARS. Lieutenant-Colonel RODOLPH DE SALIS.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol; also commanded the cavalry in the expedition to Kertch: in 1854, as Major of the 8th. Hussars; in 1855, in command of the regiment. Brevet-Major EDWARD TOMKINSON.—Advanced with the light brigade at Balaklava, and led the squadron he commanded with courage and steadiness. He had his horse shot under him. He was subsequently present at the battle of the Tchernaya. Trumpeter WILLIAM WILSON.—Charged with the light brigade at Balaklava, and evinced great coolness and courage, being then only sixteen years of age. He was subsequently at the battle of the Tchernaya.

TENTH HUSSARS. Colonel WILLIAM PARLBY.—Commanded a brigade of cavalry in the campaign of 1855, before Sebastopol, and at the battle of the Tchernaya.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS. Lieutenant and Adjutant JOHN YATES.—Was present in the Crimea from the commencement of the campaign until August, 1855; was present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and behaved gallantly. Acted as Brigade-Major to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., at Balaklava, and for a fortnight previously. Sergeant ROBERT DAVIES.—After having passed through the battery in the light cavalry charge, perceiving a Russian field-piece limbered up to retreat, Sergeant Davies called Private John T. Bambrick, who was riding next him, to follow and endeavour to capture it; in going to perform this duty, he was attacked by two Russian lancers, one of whom he cut down, the other shot his horse; when on the ground he received a lance wound on the right thigh; he then caught a loose horse and rejoined his regiment.

TWELFTH LANCERS. Major THOMAS GEORGE ALEXANDER OAKES.—Commanded a squadron of the 12th. Lancers, detached as the escort of General La Marmora, at the battle of the Tchernaya.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Captain PERCY SHAWE SMITH.—Distinguished conduct in the light cavalry charge at Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. Corporal WILLIAM GARDINER.—Distinguished conduct on the same occasion.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS. Colonel JOHN LAWRENSON.—Commanded the 17th. Lancers at the Alma, and a brigade of cavalry in the campaign of 1855. Cornet JAMES DUNCAN.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 to the end of the war, including the affair of the Bulganak, the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, (horse killed,) and Inkermann, (horse killed,) and siege of Sebastopol. Was never absent from the regiment. Sergeant A. RANSON.—Embarked with the regiment for foreign service. Was present at the battles of the Alma, where he distinguished himself; Balaklava, where he again distinguished himself by engaging and cutting down a Russian officer; and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol. Was never absent from the regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Major FRANCIS BECKFORD WARD.—Served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Commanded the Royal Artillery at the battle of the Tchernaya. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CHARLES WILLIAM FORTESCUE.—Served at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HENRY MORRIS, C.B.—Joined the army in October, 1854, and remained with it until the termination of the war. Was present at the sortie on the 26th. of October, at Inkermann, and in the trenches; was with Marshal Bosquet at the assault of the Mamelon and Malakoff. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels SAMUEL ENDERBY GORDON and the Honourable EDWARD THOMAS GAGE.—Served at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES STUART HENRY.—The siege of Sebastopol; was severely wounded (with siege train.) Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY JOHN THOMAS.—The siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major PHILIP GOSSET PIPON.—The campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma and Balaklava; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors GASPARD LE MARCHANT TUPPER and CHARLES HENRY INGILBY.—The campaign of 1854-55; Balak-

lava and Inkermann, where they were wounded; sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major HENRY PEEL YATES.—The campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma and Inkermann; sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JAMES FARRELL PENNYCUICK.—The campaign of 1854-55; battle of Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors ALEXANDER CÆSAR HAWKINS and GEORGE SHAW.—Served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol, the former from March, and the latter from January, 1855. Brevet-Major EDWARD MOUBRAY.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; battle of Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol. Commanded a battery at the Tchernaya. Brevet-Major WILLIAM WIGRAM BARRY.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JOHN EDWARD MICHELL.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors GEORGE CECIL HENRY, JAMES SINCLAIR, and LEWIS WILLIAM PENN, (with siege train).—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Major Sinclair was very severely wounded during the siege. Brevet-Major EDWARD TADDY.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major PAGET WALTER L'ESTRANGE.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the siege of Sebastopol (with siege train.) Brevet-Majors REGINALD HENRY CHAMPION (with siege train) and WILLIAM GILLY ANDREWS.—The campaign of 1854-55; battle of Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major WILLIAM GEORGE LE MESURIER.—The Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenants BENJAMIN GEALE HUMFREY, SIR JOHN WILLIAM CAMPBELL, BART., EDWARD JOHN WARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ANLEY, CHARLES ORDE BROWNE, HENRY BARLOW MAULE, and CHARLES FYSHE ROBERTS.—All served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol; the first, second, fourth, and seventh from March, 1855, the third and sixth from May, and the fifth from April. Staff Surgeon WILLIAM PERRY.—Served at the battle of the Alma, the repulse of the sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the battle of Inkermann. Was also present throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Assistant-Surgeon ESSEX BOWEN.—Served at the battle of Inkermann; was also present throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; served in the trenches from October, 1854, (the first bombardment) to May, 1855. Troop Sergeant-Major J. BEARDSLEY.—Was present during the whole of the campaign, and served at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava with great zeal and gallantry. Company Sergeant-Major J. HAMILTON.—Recommended for his bravery and distinguished conduct in the trenches; was also remarkable for the example of coolness and intrepidity he offered to others. Received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. Sergeant JOHN HAMILTON.—Served in the trenches without intermission from December, 1854, to the fall of Sebastopol, with great zeal and distinction. Sergeant SAMUEL EWING.—Served in the first, second, third, and fourth bombardments against Sebastopol. Was reported to the commanding officer of the siege train for great bravery and energy, when in command of a gun in the bombardment between the 6th. and the 10th. of June, 1855, exposing himself freely in the embrasures, and encouraging the men, and setting a gallant example. Was a volunteer for the spiking party which

left the trenches to assail the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, on which occasion he lost a leg. He repeatedly attracted the notice of his officers. Sergeant DANIEL DOWLING, afterwards Lieutenant, Military Train.—Served throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and Inkermann. Served as a volunteer in the second and third bombardments against Sebastopol. Was wounded on the 7th. of June, 1855, and noticed for his gallant conduct on two occasions. Sergeant GEORGE SYMONS.—Served with great gallantry with the eighteen-pounders at the battle of Inkermann, and distinguished himself repeatedly in the trenches during the siege by his great zeal, gallantry, and good conduct. Was severely wounded in June, 1855. Sergeant MOSES HUNTER and Bombardier DANIEL CAMBRIDGE.—Served in the trenches throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. The former was distinguished for his good conduct and bravery in the trenches, and the latter formed one of the spiking party on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Was noticed for his cool and intrepid conduct when under fire. Bombardier Cambridge received the Victoria Cross. Bombardier W. RAMSEY.—Served with zeal and distinction in the trenches throughout the whole siege of Sebastopol; particularly distinguished himself in the June bombardment in the advanced batteries of the left attack, where he took charge of the gun on which the heaviest fire was directed, and performed the duties required of him in a most gallant and able manner. Acting-Bombardier H. COLLIER.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; as a driver he was constantly engaged in taking ammunition to the trenches; also accompanied the expedition to Kinburn. Gunner and Driver EDWARD O'BRIEN.—Served in the trenches in five bombardments against Sebastopol, and with the spiking party (as volunteer) upon two different occasions; namely, the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. Gunner and Driver JACOB M'GARRY.—Served at the battle of the Alma, and was detached with the Turks in one of the advanced redoubts in front of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. Upon the Turks retiring from the redoubts on the advance of the Russians, he remained to spike the guns in his charge, for which conduct he received the approval of Her Majesty, conveyed through the Secretary of State for War. Gunner and Driver THOMAS ARTHUR.—Was present at five bombardments against Sebastopol, and formed one of the spiking party of artillery on the 18th. of June, 1855, as a volunteer, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Gunner and Driver JOHN DEATH.—Served in the trenches throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and was present with one of the two eighteen-pounders at the battle of Inkermann. Was distinguished for his steadiness and gallantry on all occasions. Gunner and Driver JOHN BARRETT.—Served at the battle of the Alma, and was detached with the Turks in one of the advanced redoubts in front of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. When the Turks retired from the redoubts on the advance of the Russians, he remained to spike the guns in his charge, for which conduct he received the approval of Her Majesty, conveyed through the Secretary of State for War.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Colonel JOHN WILLIAM GORDON, C.B.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, the battle of the Alma, and the siege of Sebastopol. Was second in command of the Royal Engineers. Was severely wounded on the night of the 22nd. of March, 1855. Colonel FREDERICK EDWARD CHAPMAN, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD STANTON, C.B.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES FRANKFORT MANNERS BROWNE, C.B.--The siege of Sebastopol; was engaged at the capture of the Quarries; was very severely wounded in the trenches on the 24th. of August, 1855. Major HORACE WILLIAM MONTAGU.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the siege of Sebastopol till taken prisoner, on the 22nd. of March, 1855; rejoined the army shortly before the termination of the siege. Major FAIRFAX CHARLES HASSARD.--The siege of Sebastopol; expedition to Kertch. Major CHARLES BRISBANE EWART.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Major FRANCIS HORATIO DE VERE.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, and the siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant WILBRAHAM OATES LENNOX.--Rendered distinguished service during the entire siege of Sebastopol. Has received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Lieutenant ARTHUR LEAHY.--Rendered distinguished service during the early part of the siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant FRANCIS EDWARD PRATT.--Rendered distinguished service during the siege of Sebastopol. Private A. M'CAUGHEY.--Rendered distinguished service on various occasions during the siege of Sebastopol, particularly at Egerton's Rifle Pit. Second Corporal W. BAKER.--Distinguished for his courage and coolness on the morning after breaking ground in the trenches before Sebastopol. Private W. TUMBLE.--Rendered distinguished service during the siege in the trenches before Sebastopol, particularly on the 5th. of November, 1854.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Colonel CHARLES WILLIAM RIDLEY, C.B.--Commanded the Grenadier Guards for the first six months of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855, and subsequently a brigade in the first division during the remainder of the siege, and till the end of the year. Lieutenant-Colonel LORD ARTHUR HAY.--Served during the siege of Sebastopol from the end of 1854 until the termination of the war; a great part of the time as Assistant Adjutant-General to the first division. Captain CHARLES NAPIER STURT.--Served during the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; at the latter was severely wounded; and siege of Sebastopol. Captain HENRY WILLIAM VERSCHOYLE.--Served through the whole of the campaign, and carried the regimental colours at Inkermann, when surrounded by the enemy. His conduct on that occasion was highly praiseworthy; and he was an active and intelligent officer in the trenches. Captain ROBERT WILLIAM HAMILTON.--Was wounded when carrying the colours at the Alma, but continued with them throughout that day. Was with the colours again at Inkermann, when surrounded by the enemy. On both occasions he shewed gallantry and coolness. Colour-Sergeant RICHARD MINOR.--Was with the colours when surrounded by the enemy at Inkermann. Private THOMAS SHARPE.--Served with distinction both at the Alma and Inkermann.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Lieutenant-Colonel CLEMENT WILLIAM STRONG.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel LORD AUGUSTUS CHARLES LENNOX FITZ ROY.—Served at the battles of Balaklava, and Inkermann, and at the latter was very severely wounded; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors PHILIP SAMBROOK CRAWLEY and SIR JAMES DUNLOP, BART.—Were present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the whole of the trench duty. Brevet-Major JOHN AUGUSTUS CONOLLY.—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854, with the 49th. regiment, including the battle of the Alma, and siege of Sebastopol; was highly distinguished and severely wounded at the repulse of the sortie made on the second division on the 26th. of October, 1854. Has received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Sergeant G. HAYNES, and Lance-Sergeant F. FILE.—Were present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the whole of the trench duty. After the battle of Inkermann, Lance-Sergeant File was sent with a party of four men to collect the wounded; having sent the party to camp with wounded men, he found, when alone, twenty-nine Russians (three of them severely wounded) in a quarry; he took them prisoners without resistance, and brought them to camp.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS. Colonel EDWARD WALKER FORESTIER WALKER, C.B.—Commanded the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Crimea from the 22nd. of September to the end of the War. Was at the action of Balaklava and Inkermann, (where he was severely wounded,) and the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major the Honourable WENMAN CLARENCE WALPOLE COKE.—Served with zeal at the siege of Sebastopol, and distinguished himself by his coolness under fire in the trenches. Brevet-Major the Honourable ALEXANDER EDWARD FRASER.—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and part of 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain SEYMOUR JOHN BLANE.—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the action of Balaklava and battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. Siege of Sebastopol. Captain JOHN SCOTT.—Served the Crimean Campaign with distinction, especially at the battle of the Alma; he was then in the 79th. regiment. He afterwards served before Sebastopol in the Scots Fusilier Guards with credit to himself, and benefit to the service. Sergeant JOHN M'BLAIN.—Served throughout the whole campaign, and was conspicuous for gallantry, energy, and zeal. He was present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant J. STEWART.—Distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

FIRST REGIMENT, FIRST BATTALION. Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER BARRY MONTGOMERY, C.B.—Served during the Eastern Campaign in 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, up to the 23rd. of August, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable CHARLES DAWSON PLUNKETT.—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Captains WILLIAM FREDERICK JOHN RUDD and WILLIAM SPICER COOKWORTHY.—Faithful, zealous, and active in the dis-

charge of their duties throughout the whole campaign. Lieutenant **FREDERICK HARRY HOPE**.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant-Major **R. HENSHALL**, and Colour-Sergeant **WILLIAM M'DOWELL**. Faithful, zealous, and active in the discharge of arduous duties throughout the whole campaign.

FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BATTALION. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel **FRANCIS GREGOR URQUHART**.—Was present at the siege of Sebastopol from the 22nd. of April, 1855. Major **WILLIAM JAMES GILLUM**.—Rendered constant, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855, on which day, during the attack on the Redan, he was severely wounded, (lost a leg.) Private **G. WOODHOUSE**.—Rendered constant, active, willing, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. His claims to distinction were considered to entitle him to receive the French Military War Medal had there been more for distribution.

THIRD REGIMENT. Colonel **CHARLES THOMAS VAN STRAUBENZEE**, C.B.—Served during the siege of Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April, 1855, and commanded a brigade of the light division at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Brevet-Major **GEORGE JAMES AMBROSE**.—Displayed conspicuous bravery when in command of a party (two hundred) of the Buffs on the 7th. of June, 1855, in repelling a sortie of the enemy in their endeavour to retake the Quarries, when he was dangerously wounded. Was also present at the attack and capture of the Quarries in the earlier part of the day. Promoted to be Brevet-Major for his services on that occasion. Was mentioned in the despatch of the 20th. of June, 1855. Private **JOHN FAHEY**.—On the night of the 14th. of August, 1855, was one of a picket posted at the head of a ravine in front of a working party. The picket was in the open; a very heavy fire was commenced by the enemy upon the working party; Private Fahey was the only one of the picket who stood his ground, which he did all night. Was generally remarked by his officers for zeal, devotion, and alertness in the trenches.

FOURTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel **JOHN JOSIAH HORT**, and Captain **FRANCIS FISHER HAMILTON**.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain Hamilton was wounded at the Alma. Captain **AUGUSTUS JOSEPH SYKES**.—Was present with the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Was cheerful and zealous in the performance of his duties during the period of the siege operations. Lieutenant **JOHN HOWLEY**.—Joined the head-quarters of his regiment in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854. Was remarkable for zeal and activity in the discharge of his duty on all occasions when under fire. Remained with his regiment until the embarkation of the army for England in 1856. Sergeant **J. M'ARDELL**.—Served continuously with his regiment throughout the Eastern Campaign. Was always most conspicuous for the active, cheerful, and zealous performance of his duty in the trenches during the winter of 1854-5. Frequently volunteered and went on the trenches

night after night with readiness, when owing to excessive sickness, sufficient non-commissioned officers could not be found for duty. Was never absent a day from his duty during the whole campaign from sickness or any cause. Private THOMAS SCANNELLS.—Served continuously with his regiment during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Was always conspicuous for zealous and cheerful performance of his duty. On the night of the 5th. of May, 1855, this man was on sentry in front of the advanced trench before Sebastopol, when a small party of the 4th. regiment, under the command of Captain Arnold, was surprised by a large body of Russians, who fired upon them (mortally wounding and taking prisoner Captain Arnold) and compelled them to retire; when, consequent on the surprise and confusion which existed, some of the sentries on adjacent posts ran into the trench. Private Scannells, however, remained firm at his post, and by his example encouraged the other sentries to stand fast.

SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel REGINALD YONGE SHIPLEY.—Was present at the battle of the Alma, where he was very severely wounded. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ROWLEY HEYLAND.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. He was very severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Brevet-Major HUGH ROBERT HIBBERT.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, (wounded,) Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, assaults on the Redan on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September. Was wounded in the trenches, and very severely on the 8th. of September, 1855. Lieutenant WILLIAM HOPE.—At the great explosion of the French siege train, on the 15th. of November, 1855, Lieutenant Hope was conspicuous for his coolness and activity, when in charge of a fatigue party, to cover the mill with wet blankets; the roof had been blown off, and one hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder were exposed to the fire of burning materials, rockets, etc.; he mounted the mill, and by his courage and example saved the magazine, which was momentarily expected to explode, and preserved the lives of probably hundreds of the light division. His conduct received the marked encomiums of the authorities. He had previously distinguished himself at the assault and taking of the Quarries. He received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Private WILLIAM BARRACK.—Volunteered for sharpshooting on the 17th. of October, 1854, and continued with the sharpshooters until the battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. On the 17th. of October, 1854, he was taken prisoner while out with the sharpshooters, and made his escape the same day. Private JOHN M'GUIRE.—On the 6th. of May, 1855, Private John M'Guire, at the risk of his own life, brought in a wounded comrade who was lying in the Woronzoff road. To perform this meritorious act he was obliged to cross a considerable space of open ground, exposed to the fire of the Russian sharpshooters. Private John M'Guire was also present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the storming of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the Great Redan. Deserted since he was recommended for the medal, which he, in consequence, forfeited.

NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK D. LISTER.—

Served during the siege of Sebastopol, from the 27th. of November, 1854, till the capture of the place. Captain WILLIAM NUGENT.—Displayed gallant conduct in the trenches on several occasions between the 27th. of November, 1854, and the 8th. of September, 1855; also during the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant P. DONOHUE.—Displayed gallant conduct in the trenches on many occasions during the siege of Sebastopol; also on the 18th. of June, 1855, during the attack on the Cemetery.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. Colonel MAURICE BARLOW, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel SIR JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, and Brevet-Major W. C. TREVOR.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol from January, 1855. Colonel Barlow was in command of a brigade at the fall of the place. Captain JOHN GITTENS MAYCOCK.—Was present with the 47th. regiment at the battles of the Alma, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and Inkermann. Wounded at the Alma. Sergeant W. HOPKINS.—Particularly recommended by the officers of the regiment for zealous and exemplary conduct in the trenches.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. Brevet-Major ALEXANDER M'KINSTRY.—Displayed gallant conduct on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the assault on the Great Redan. Colour-Sergeant H. GIBSON.—Displayed remarkable intelligence and general gallantry in the trenches throughout the whole time the regiment served at the siege of Sebastopol.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CLARK KENNEDY, C.B.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol from December, 1854, including the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE FREDERICK STEVENSON CALL.—Siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Lieutenant THOMAS DURAND BAKER.—Displayed great gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the assault of Sebastopol, and zeal in the trenches. Private J. WEIR.—Displayed gallant conduct at the assault of Sebastopol, on the 18th. of June, 1855, specially, and on several previous occasions.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT WARDEN.—Served the campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at both of which he was wounded; the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; and was also engaged at the attack on the Quarries, and on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Captain HENRY TURNER UNIACKE.—Served the campaign of 1854 and 1855, present at the battle of the Alma and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Captain GEORGE ALEXANDER WARBURTON.—Landed in the Crimea on the 17th. of January, 1855; served during the siege of Sebastopol, including the assault of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855; was never absent from his duty during this period from sickness or any other cause. Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS THOMPSON.—Landed with his regiment in the Crimea. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and during the siege of Sebastopol, until ordered to England on duty on the 14th. of February, 1855. Was never absent from his duty during the period of his service with the Eastern expedition. Sergeant JOHN SHERLOCK, and Private JOHN HALLORAN.—Served during

the whole of the campaign of 1854-5, during which period they were never absent from duty, from sickness or any other cause. The former was present at the Alma, Inkermann, the taking of the Quarries, and at the two assaults on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, when he was slightly wounded; the latter was present at the Alma, Inkermann, and the assault of the 8th. of September, 1855.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT Colonel FREDERICK HORN, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at the last of which he was wounded. Commanded a brigade during the siege of Sebastopol. Major WILLIAM POLLEXFEN RADCLIFFE.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Captain CHARLES EDWARD PARKINSON.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and through the whole of the siege, (except twenty-one days sick leave at Balaklava;) discharged his duty at all times with zeal and activity. Lieutenant HECTOR BARLOW VAUGHAN.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, (except ten days sick on the heights.) He performed his duty at all times diligently and with much zeal. Colour-Sergeant J. WHYBROW, and Private PETER ROWE.—Both landed with the expedition on the 14th. of September, 1854, and were present at all the actions. Colour-Sergeant Whybrow was wounded at Inkermann, and served through the whole of the siege operations, performing his duty with zeal; was a very active and zealous non-commissioned officer in the trenches. Private Rowe brought himself prominently to the notice of Brevet-Major Hay at the battle of Inkermann, in a position against a considerable force of the enemy, which he did in a very gallant manner, and was conspicuously in the front of the small party of which he was one. Was afterwards severely wounded in the trenches.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colonel CHARLES RICHARD SACKVILLE, LORD WEST, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major GEORGE NEEDL BOLDERO.—Served the campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at the last of which he was severely wounded, and siege of Sebastopol. Captains HENRY KING and RICHARD STEPHENS.—Both landed with the regiment at Old Fort on the 14th. of September, 1854. The former was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Was dangerously wounded through the neck at the latter engagement. The latter was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was very severely wounded (arm amputated) when carrying the Queen's colours in the latter battle. Each did duty in the trenches to the 5th. of November, 1854. Captain S. H. CLERKE.—Served in the Crimea from the 14th. of September to the 26th. of October, 1854, and from the 27th. of December to the end of the war. Present at the Alma and Kinburn. Sergeant-Major W. FOWLER and Colour-Sergeant R. ELLIS.—Both landed with the regiment at Old Fort. The former was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and In-

kermann. Did duty in the trenches, and was present with his regiment throughout the war. The latter was present at the Alma and Inkermann (wounded in the arm at the latter.) Did his duty in the trenches, and was present with his regiment until ordered to join the reserve companies at Malta, on the 11th. of May, 1855.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Colonel DANIEL LYSONS, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Engaged in the assaults on the Redan on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. On the latter occasion he was severely wounded. Major FRANCIS EDWARD DREWE.—For going out to the front under a very heavy fire on the evening of the 8th. of September, 1855, to assist in bringing in Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley, 23rd. Fusiliers, who was lying mortally wounded near the Redan, where he had fallen during the unsuccessful assault that day. This voluntary duty Major Drewe performed with the assistance of Corporal Shields and a party of four other volunteers. Major Drewe further served with credit throughout the whole of the siege, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; capture of Egerton's Rifle-pits; capture of the Quarries; sortie on the 22nd. of March; assaults on the Redan, the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855, (wounded on the 8th. of September.) Captain SYDNEY CROHAN MILLETT.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Was severely wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan. Lieutenant LUKE O'CONNOR and Corporal E. LUBY.—Services at the Alma, as detailed at page 17; the former also behaved with great gallantry in the assault on the Redan, the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded through both thighs. The latter served throughout the siege, and displayed great coolness and courage at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he acted as Orderly to Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, and made himself very useful while on the parapet and in the ditch of the Redan. Corporal THOMAS SYMONDS.—For going out to the front of the trenches, right attack, with another man, (since dead,) and bringing in a wounded corporal of the 97th. regiment. Was mentioned for it by Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., in Divisional Orders, 7th. of September, 1855, as follows:—"The Lieutenant-General has great pleasure in referring to the good conduct of two men of the 23rd. regiment, named James Brown and Thomas Symonds, who brought in from the front a corporal of the 97th. regiment, who had been severely wounded, and left in a very exposed position, to which they went out most gallantly and humanely at the risk of their own lives. The Commander of the Forces, in wishing their names to be publicly noticed, desires they may receive a gratuity of £3 each."

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Colonel FRANK ADAMS, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT JULIAN BAUMGARTNER, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the whole siege of Sebastopol, and engaged in the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel EDMUND GILLING HALLEWELL, unattached.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Major THOMAS MAUNSELL.

—Served with the 28th. regiment in Turkey; landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Volunteered as captain to command the sharpshooters of the third division; was employed as such from the opening of the siege before Sebastopol, till he was severely wounded on the 30th. of December, 1854. Captain SUSSEX LENNOX AUBREY BEAUCLEERK MESSITER.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Captain THOMAS LYNDEN BELL.—Served with the 28th. regiment in Turkey; landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; served at the siege before Sebastopol from the commencement of the operations till August, 1855, when he was obliged to leave on account of sickness. Was at the attack and occupation of the Cemetery before Sebastopol, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal J. M'LOUGHLIN and Private W. GLEESON.—Both served with the regiment in Turkey; landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; were present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the fall of Sebastopol, and at the attack and occupation of the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. During the whole siege Corporal M'Loughlin was never sick or absent from his duty one day, and took his regular tour of the trench duty. On the 18th. of June he volunteered to carry a letter to the advanced party from Major-General Sir William Eyre, then commanding the attack, which duty was performed in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy and galling fire from the enemy. Private Gleeson on the same occasion volunteered for the advanced party as sharpshooter, and distinguished himself by carrying to the rear from an advanced post a wounded comrade, under a very heavy and galling fire from the enemy.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES THOMAS MAULEVERER, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma and Inkermann (severely wounded;) sortie on the 26th. of October; the whole siege of Sebastopol; and was wounded in the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS HENRY PAKENHAM.—Displayed especial gallant conduct in leading his company to the attack at the battle of the Alma, where he was dangerously wounded. Was particularly noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer. Major ROBERT DILLON.—Rendered good and gallant service in the trenches before Sebastopol, and on Inkermann heights during the winter of 1854-55. Lieutenant and Adjutant GILBERT HOWARD SANDERS.—The siege of Sebastopol; was twice wounded, and lost a leg at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant T. SHAW.—Displayed distinguished conduct in the field in making a Russian mounted officer prisoner, for which service he was specially thanked in orders, by the General, on the 13th. of November, 1854. The above act of gallantry took place at the sortie, on the 26th. of October, 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer being personally cognizant of it. Private J. ANDREWS.—For distinguished conduct in the field in having aided Sergeant Shaw to capture a Russian mounted officer, for which service he (in conjunction with the sergeant) was specially thanked in orders, by the General, on the 13th. of November, 1854. The above occurred at the sortie, on the 26th. of October.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colonel GEORGE STAUNTON.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol, from May, 1855, to the capture of the place.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VALENTINE EDWARD MUNDY, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, the Alma, Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ELIAS COLLINGS.—Served the campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June. Captain ALEXANDER BRUCE WALLIS.—Was present with his company at the battle of the Alma, and was called upon during the action to carry one of the regimental colours. While so employed, he was severely wounded through the right thigh, and although suffering much he remained with the colours until the close of the action. He was obliged to return to England in consequence of his wound. Lieutenant the Honourable R. H. DE MONTMORENCY.—On the 8th. of September, 1855, Lieutenant De Montmorency went most gallantly over the parapet of the Redan at the commencement of the assault, cheering on the men; and on the same day he volunteered to lead a party to occupy some rifle-pits, in order to prevent their being taken by the Russians, which he held for some time after the attacking party had been withdrawn. Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS CLARK.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Private P. LEARY.—Was one of the first men to enter the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, and after having been severely wounded in the head he volunteered to assist in taking some rifle-pits to prevent their being occupied by the Russians. This man was recommended for the French War Medal. He is a brave soldier. Private JAMES BOND.—Behaved very gallantly after the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, by volunteering to go out between the advanced works and the Redan under a very heavy fire, to bring in the Honourable Edward Fitzclarence, of the 7th Fusiliers, who was severely wounded. He is a brave soldier, and deserving of reward.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN SIMPSON and Brevet-Major JOSEPH JORDAN.—Both served during the siege of Sebastopol from the 9th. of December, 1854; the former was engaged at the capture of the Quarries, and assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855; and the latter was engaged in the sortie on the 22nd. of March, at the capture of the Rifle-pits, 19th. of April, and assault on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded. Lieutenant ABEL WOODROFFE BOYCE.—For having at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, after the troops had retired to the trenches, gone out in front of the advanced trench, under a heavy fire of grape, and rendered great assistance in bringing in Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson, 7th. Fusiliers, who was lying outside, severely wounded. Lieutenant FRANCIS PREL.—For cool and gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, on which occasion he was wounded. Colour-Sergeant J. PRATT.—Displayed gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, in encouraging the men and assisting to carry a scaling ladder to the *abattis*, on which occasion he was wounded. Corporal D. COUGHLAN.—Displayed

gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, in assisting to carry a scaling ladder to the *abattis*, when the rest of the bearers first employed were either killed or wounded. He also brought in a wounded comrade to the trenches under a heavy fire.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES PATTOUN SPARKS, C.B., and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM JAMES LOFTUS.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-5. The Alma and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Engaged in the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Lieutenant CONSTANTINE WILLIAM SEPTIMUS GAYNOR.—Rendered good and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol, till he was wounded severely by a rifle-ball on the 21st. of February, 1855. Lieutenant ARTHUR JOHNSON ALLIX EWEN.—Was in advance on the 18th. of June, 1855, in the attack and capture of the Cemetery by the second brigade, third division. Privates P. M'GUIRE and T. REYNOLDS.—Both were in advance on the 18th. of June, 1855, in the attack and capture of the Cemetery by the second brigade, third division. Was one of those who reached close under the Russian batteries. Private M'Guire, though severely wounded in the left hand, remained at his post during the whole day, firing on the Russian embrasures; and Private Reynolds always behaved well in the trenches during the siege.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Major THOMAS WRIGHT HUDSON.--Served throughout the siege of Sebastopol from the 19th. of December, 1854. Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS WESTROPP BENNETT.--Displayed general zealous and good conduct in the trenches before Sebastopol during the bombardments, and was present at the attacks of the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Private J. M'CLUSKEY.--On the 18th. of June, 1855, when a party of the 39th. regiment was stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which had that day been taken possession of by the brigade under Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieutenant Smyth, in command of the party, asked for volunteers to accompany him to ascertain the cause. This man and another (who has received the French war medal) came forward, and they brought in a wounded sergeant of the 38th. regiment, who had been lying there for several hours. This act was performed under a heavy fire, and very close to the Russian sentries.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT PRATT.--Served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, and was wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of September, 1855. Major GEORGE SKIPWITH.—Campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, sortie on the 26th. of October, and Inkermann; the whole siege of Sebastopol. Major HENRY STRATTON BUSH.--For having gallantly led men of his company to an advanced position, which he succeeded in holding against a superior force, at the battle of Inkermann (severely wounded.) Captain GEORGE PEDDIE.--For having commanded a working party, under a heavy fire, with zeal, determination, and courage, on duty, to reverse the enemy's trenches, after the taking of the Quarries. Corporal W. CRAWFORD.--For having on the 26th. of October, 1854, volunteered and been conspicuous in cutting off and taking prisoners a Russian officer and fourteen soldiers. Private P. COLLINS.--For being conspicuous in going to the front to carry off the

late Colonel Carpenter, when mortally wounded, under a heavy fire, at the battle of Inkermann, and for repeated zeal in the discharge of a similar arduous duty.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Colonel DUNCAN ALEXANDER CAMERON, C.B.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; commanded the 42nd. regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland Brigade at Balaklava, and during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol; served on the expedition to Kertch. Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER CAMERON.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain HENRY MONTGOMERY.--Served the whole campaign in the Crimea; the greater part of the time on the staff as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cameron, C.B. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol. Had no opportunity of distinguishing himself on any particular occasion, but was always at his post, and was at all times zealous and active in the discharge of his duties under fire. Captain SIR PETER ARTHUR HALKETT, BART --Served with the 42nd. regiment in the Crimea to the 24th. of October, 1855. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Had no opportunity of distinguishing himself on any particular occasion, but was a great deal under fire, and was at all times zealous and active in the discharge of his duties in presence of the enemy. Colour-Sergeant D. DALGLEISH and Private E. M'MILLAN.--Served the whole campaign in the Crimea. Were present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol; and were distinguished for their good behaviour and discipline at all times before the enemy, and under fire.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Colonel the Honourable AUGUSTUS ALMERIO SPENCER, C.B.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5. Commanded the 44th. regiment at the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Commanded the troops on the expedition to Kinburn. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES WILLIAM DUNBAR STAVELEY, C.B.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, siege of Sebastopol, and attack on Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM M'MAHON, and Brevet-Major WILLIAM FLETCHER.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and attack on Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Captain ROBERT BAILLIE.--Landed in the Crimea with the 44th. regiment. Served throughout the whole campaign. Was most active in the trenches during the bad winter of 1854; was only absent a few weeks from his duty in consequence of severe illness. Was present at the capture of Kinburn. Lieutenant WILLIAM ARTHUR WOOD.--Landed in the Crimea with the 44th. regiment. Served throughout the whole campaign with it, until the regiment returned to England. At the siege of Sebastopol, never missed a trench, except whilst on the sick list from a contusion received on the 17th. of October, 1854, the first day of the bombardment. Was present and in advance at the affair of the Cemetery on the 18th. of June. Served as Adjutant to the regiment from the 20th. of January, 1855, till the end of the siege. Was most

active on all occasions, but especially during the bad winter of 1854. Private WILLIAM DOOLE.—Served throughout the campaign, except for four months, on account of wounds. Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was wounded in October, 1854; returned to duty March, 1855, in the trenches, where he was always ready. He again volunteered on the 18th. of June, 1855, for the advance guard of Major-General Sir William Eyre's Brigade, when he was again wounded, and particularly noticed. Private WILLIAM WOODGATE.—Served throughout the whole war in the trenches. Was found active and vigilant, and always ready for anything. He was present at the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was particularly noticed. Always set a good example to his comrades by his readiness and cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances during the bad winter of 1854.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Colonel SIR ROBERT GARRETT, K.C.B., K.H.—The siege of Sebastopol; in command of a brigade in the fourth division from the 8th. of November, 1854, till the end of the service. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL.—The siege of Sebastopol; was wounded in the trenches. Captain NICHOLAS DUNSCOMBE.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854, and served uninterruptedly till the end of the campaign. Captain GEORGE HENRY KNAPP.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and served uninterruptedly till the end of the campaign. Colour-Sergeant P. CULLEN.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854, and was particularly noticed for gallantry in the trenches and attention to his duties during the campaign. Private P. FLINN.—Never missed a duty in the trenches from the 8th. of November, 1854, and was remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARD THOMAS FARREN, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels JAMES VILLIERS and JOHN HENRY LOWNDES.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and was engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Captain the Honourable BERNARD MATTHEW WARD.—Distinguished himself on the morning of the 5th. of November, 1854, in support of the pickets of the second brigade, second division. The conduct of this officer was particularly noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, C.B. Captain HENRY JAMES BUCHANAN.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant W. GRANT, and Private EDWARD M'MAHON.—Distinguished themselves particularly on the night of the 7th. of June, 1855, by their cool and gallant conduct in assisting to drive the enemy from the Quarries, and repulsing his attacks.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Captain WILLIAM HENRY CAIRNES.—For steadiness and soldier-like conduct whilst in command of a party of his regiment, sent to relieve and reinforce a party of the 4th. regi-

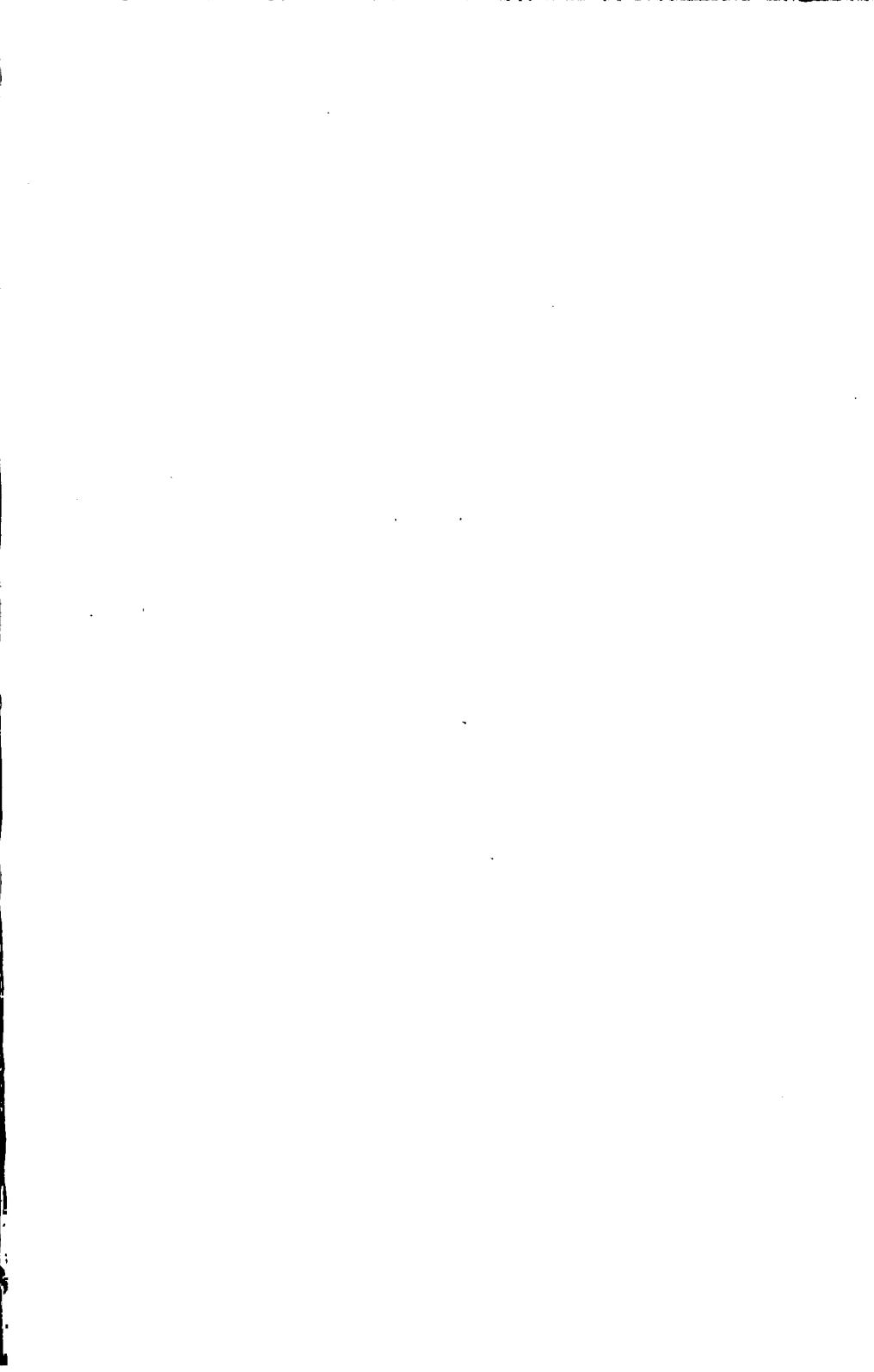
ment, on the night of the 22nd. of June, 1855, in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant RICHARD BATLIN.—For volunteering to join the party above referred to, and accompanying his captain.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN THORNTON GRANT, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole siege of Sebastopol, and rendered important service in command of strong working parties of the second and light divisions at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HYNDE KING.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855; was severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, (arm amputated.) Captain GEORGE KEMP CHATFIELD.—Joined the service companies on the 14th. of November, 1854, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; also at the assault and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Was mentioned in Field Marshal Lord Raglan's despatch on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the first attack on the Redan. Was wounded in the trenches, on the 7th. of September, 1855. Captain WILLIAM YOUNG.—Joined the service companies on the 14th. of November, 1854, and was present in the Crimea during the whole siege of Sebastopol; the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, (wounded;) attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Surgeon JOHN DAVIES.—Landed in the Crimea in medical charge of the 49th. regiment. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, with the exception of the last attack on the Redan. During the period the Army occupied Bulgaria, Surgeon Davies' unceasing solicitude and attention to the sick of the regiment was attended with the most beneficial results, and during the whole of the campaign in the Crimea up to the month of July, 1855, he was scarcely ever out of his hospital tending the sick and wounded. Sergeant-Major R. HOLDEN.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and repulse of sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854. Was with his regiment during the whole siege of Sebastopol. A most gallant, intelligent, and active non-commissioned officer. Private J. GIBBONS.—Greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians. Was mentioned in division orders on the occasion by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B. Was present during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT. Colonel RICHARD WADDY, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN LUCAS WILTON, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY EDWIN WEARE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was severely wounded at the Alma; also was present at the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol. Major EDWARD GEORGE HIBBERT.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant MONTAGUE DE SALIS M'KENZIE

GORDON AUGUSTUS CLARKE.—This officer was in command of a company in the advanced trench of the left attack before Sebastopol, in December, 1854, when the Russians made a sortie. He was engaged in a personal encounter with a Russian officer, whom he cut down with his sword, but being wounded in two places, he was overpowered and taken prisoner. His sword was found next day in front of the trench, broken in two and covered with blood. **Lieutenant JAMES LAMB.**—This officer served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and his conduct was conspicuous on the occasion of a sortie made by the Russians on the advanced trench of the left attack before Sebastopol, in December, 1854, when a few companies of the 50th. regiment suffered severely in repelling the attack. **Private A. O'LEARY.**—This man (with another since dead) volunteered to go out to look for the body of the captain of his company, who was supposed to have been killed, in December, 1854, when the Russians made a strong sortie on the advanced trench of the left attack. The Russians were repelled, but (the night being very dark) it was some time before it was ascertained that the works were completely cleared of them. However, this man at once proposed to go out from the second parallel to look for his captain; he was permitted to do so. His captain had been taken prisoner. **Private THOMAS REGHAN.**—Served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and was remarkable for his coolness under fire when in the trenches before Sebastopol, whether he was on guard or employed with a working party.

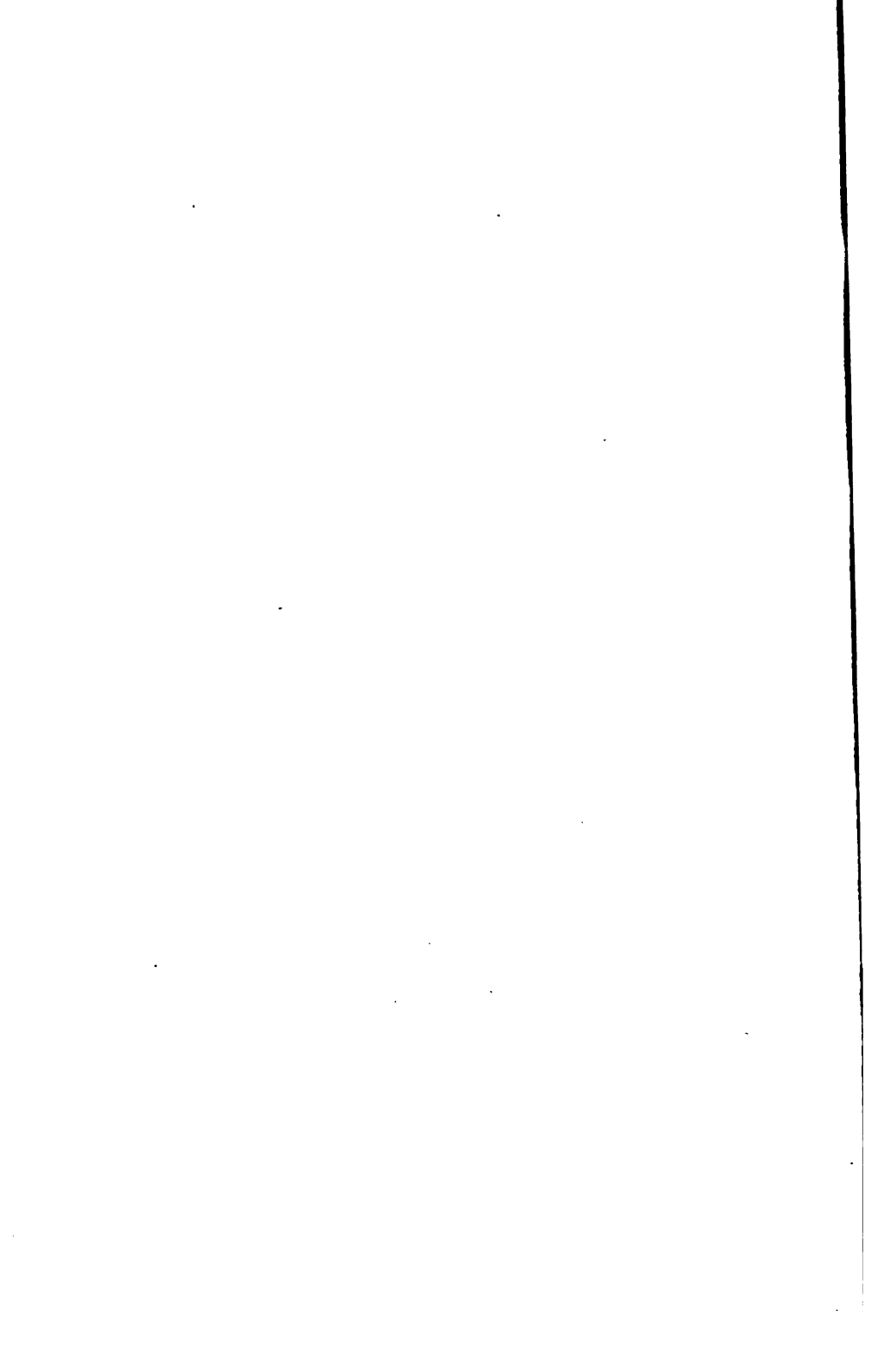
FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. **Colonel CHARLES WARREN, C.B.**—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, (where he commanded a brigade and was severely wounded,) and took part in the sortie, on the 26th. of October, 1854; was present during the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. **Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED CAPEL CURE.**—The siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Commanded the regiment in the assaults on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. **Lieutenant WILLIAM BYRNE JOHNSON.**—Served from the 22nd. of November, 1854, to the end of the war, including the siege of Sebastopol and the trenches; was severely wounded at the final assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he distinguished himself, as on several other occasions, by his forward gallantry. **Lieutenant JAMES SCOTT.**—Landed in Turkey with the regiment in May, 1854; served at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and in the trenches, including the repulse of the sortie on Inkermann heights, on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855; was wounded, and mentioned in the despatches for his distinguished gallantry. **Sergeant J. MEARA.**—Landed with the regiment in Turkey in May, 1854; served in the Crimea during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; took part in the repulse of the sortie at Inkermann, on the 26th. of October, 1854, and served in the trenches generally; distinguished himself particularly by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded. **Lance-Sergeant J. O'DONNELL.**—Landed with the regiment in Turkey in May, 1854; was present at the battle of the Alma, (severely wounded,) served in the





FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT
IN THE FIELD





trenches, and distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when he was again severely wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ALFRED STREET, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Kinburn. Brevet-Major GERALD JOHN FORSYTH.—This officer's conduct on every occasion when under fire, from the 23rd. of September, 1854, to the end of the siege, on the 8th. of September, 1855, was most conspicuous for gallantry and coolness. On the 18th. of June, when one of the assaulting party, he remained with three or four men of his company close under the *abattis* of the Redan, awaiting reinforcements. These men kept up a constant fire at the embrasures, and Major Forsyth himself remained with them until the whole of their ammunition was exhausted, when, finding no support come to their aid, he retired to the trenches. Lieutenant ALFRED FREDERICK ADOLPHUS SLADE.—This officer volunteered to join the service companies in the field on the 15th. of November, 1854, and obtained permission to do so without joining the *depôt*. His conduct was marked by conspicuous bravery during his service in the trenches from the above date to the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded in front of the Redan. Although suffering from a severe wound in the shoulder, and directed to go back to the trenches, he continued to encourage the men to advance under a heavy fire from the Russian batteries, until he was struck again, and the attack having failed he retired with the remainder of the regiment. He was sent to Scutari in consequence of his wounds, but on recovery he again obtained permission to return to the Crimea instead of joining at Malta. Drummer M. NORTON.—Landed with the regiment at Katcha River, on the 22nd. of September, 1854, and was present at Inkermann, Balaklava, and during the siege of Sebastopol; at the assaults on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. The conduct of this drummer was noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Warre on several occasions. Private J. HEALY.—Was recommended for the medal and gratuity for his very distinguished conduct throughout the whole period of his service in the Crimea, namely, from the 23rd. of September, 1854, to June, 1856, and more particularly at the assault of the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, when he remained in advance of the trenches, with Major Forsyth and two or three other men, until the whole of his ammunition was expended. He did not receive the medal on that occasion, because the whole amount of gratuities allowed the regiment were expended.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

THE medal and gratuity adverted to in the foregoing, and also in some of the recipients of the French Medal, were

authorized by the Royal Warrant of the 4th. of December, 1854, with the special view of marking the Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the Field of the army then serving in the Crimea, under Field Marshal Lord Raglan. By its provisions the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry was allowed to recommend one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates; and the commanding officer of each regiment of infantry, and of each battalion of the Foot Guards, and of the Rifle Brigade, was permitted to select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates, to receive a medal and a gratuity of for a sergeant fifteen pounds, for a corporal ten pounds, and for a private five pounds. The gratuity was to be placed in the regimental savings' bank, there to remain in deposit at interest until the discharge of the soldier, and to be considered his personal property. On one side of the medal are the Royal Arms, surmounted by a cuirass and helmet, and surrounded with helmets, cannon, shot, drums, trumpets, muskets, swords, and flags; and on the other is inscribed "FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD." The ribbon is red and ribbed, with a broad blue stripe along the centre. This medal has since been awarded to soldiers for services performed during the Indian mutiny.

THE SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL, (CONTINUED.)

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Colonel CHARLES TROLLOPE, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM LENNOX INGALL, C.B.—Both served the siege of Sebastopol from the 13th. of November, 1854. Colonel Trollope was in command of a brigade in the second division up to July, and afterwards as a Brigadier-General; also in command of one in the third division. Lieutenant-Colonel Ingall was severely wounded at the storming of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Major CHARLES COOCH, and Captain GEORGE HAMPDEN WILKIESON.—For long service in the trenches before Sebastopol. Major Cooch was mentioned in the despatches of General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B. Sergeant J. WARREN, and Private J. FARRELL—For capturing a French soldier who was deserting to the enemy from the advanced trenches on the 22nd. of February, 1855, they being at the time exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced posts, and for which service they received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable ROBERT ALEXANDER GEORGE DALZELL, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the first part of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FAIRFLOUGH.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854; the Alma and Inkermann; at the latter he was severely wounded. Captain F. T. LOGAN PATERSON.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol; also in expeditions to Kertch and Kinburn. Private P. CEATON.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; expedition to Kertch; assault and fall of Sebastopol; capture of Kinburn. At the battle of Inkermann, Private Ceaton attacked and stabbed two Russians. Was himself wounded, but refused to leave the field.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Colonel HENRY SMYTH, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE MACBEATH, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant SHEFFIELD GRACE.—Under the command of a captain in the 63rd. regiment, Lieutenant Grace took post at the *chevaux-de-frize*, in front of the position in the Woronzoff road, with only one man to support him, the remainder (of a party of twelve) having fallen back in consequence of the heavy fire. Lieutenant FRANCIS DE LUTTRELL SAUNDERSON.—On the 11th. of May, 1855, Lieutenant Saunderson was actively engaged in repelling a sortie. The night was wet and stormy, and some of the rifles were difficult to load, and this officer particularly distinguished himself by assisting the men in loading. Private SAMUEL BURROWS.—On the morning of the 22nd. of November, 1854, in broad daylight, under a heavy fire from the enemy, he proceeded from the rifle pits, in company with another man, to bring in a wounded officer of the rifle brigade. This occurred in the left attack of the siege of Sebastopol. Private J. MAGNER.—When on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 11th. of May, 1855, during a sortie, when volunteers were called for by Captain Hamilton to charge the enemy, Private Magner was one of the first to leap on the parapet, and say, "Here is one, sir." He afterwards volunteered to go out on patrol to see that the enemy had all retired. On another occasion, when on duty in the fourth parallel, he was wounded in the hip, and though told by an officer and surgeon to go home, he refused, saying, "The Russians are coming out, and I would sooner stay with my company."

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Captains FREDERICK J. COLIN HALKETT and JOHN OTWAY WEMYSS.—Rendered general good service in the trenches before Sebastopol, and at Kertch. Privates H. GOURLEY and J. CATHCART.—Rendered general good service; both slightly wounded.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel PARKE.—In the Crimea from the 13th. of June, 1855, to the end of the war.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HARRY SMITH WILLIS, and Captain RICHARD BUTLER WILLINGTON.—

Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Assistant-Surgeons ROBERT GRAVES BURTON and ALEXANDER HUMFREY.—For distinguished courage in the trenches during the whole siege of Sebastopol, where they were exposed, under fire, and in presence of the enemy, to as much danger as executive officers, and where their humanity to the wounded was valuable and constant. Sergeant R. BUSHELL, and Lance-Corporal G. BROWN.—For conspicuous courage under fire in the presence of the enemy, in every action, sortie, or attack during the whole war.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonels JOHN DOUGLAS, C.B., and RICHARD CHAMBER HAYS TAYLOR, C.B., and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT DOUGLAS CLEPHANE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonels Douglas and Clephane served in the expedition to Kertch. Captain HENRY HOLFORD STEVENSON.—Was employed on important duty in the advanced trenches the night preceding the fall of Sebastopol, while on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. Also present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava. Quartermaster R. JAMESON.—Was present at the battle of the Alma; acted as a volunteer subaltern at the action of Balaklava; rendered constant good and gallant service under fire in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant J. ANDERSON, and Private W. CAMPBELL.—Were present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and rendered constant good and gallant service in the trenches before Sebastopol.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Colonel HORATIO SHIRLEY, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VAUGHAN MAXWELL, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol; attack on the Quarries. The former was general officer in the trenches at the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, and at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and commanded a brigade at the assault on the 8th. of September. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell also commanded the 88th. regiment at the assaults on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855, and at the last he was severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD JOHN VESEY BROWN, and Brevet-Major THOMAS GORE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major EDMUND GILLING MAYNARD.—For leading the men under his orders into the Russian works called the Quarries in a most gallant manner, on the night of the 7th. of June, 1855. Captain JOHN EDWARD RILEY.—For gallant conduct at Inkermann. He was most active in rallying his men when retreating, also was most active during the action as Adjutant. He likewise behaved exceedingly well on picket in the Middle Ravine in the beginning of October, 1854, when the enemy advanced upon him on a certain occasion. Lieutenant GEORGE PRIESTLEY.—Was very conspicuous in the attack on the Redan, leading the Grenadier Company in a dashing manner. Private J. SULLIVAN.—Displayed general activity and gallantry during the night of the 7th. of June, 1855, in the attack on the Quarries. Private W. DURWOODE.—This man, with only one other, answered to the call of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell,

to rally round a gun when the regiment was repulsed at the beginning of the battle of Inkermann. He served throughout the whole campaign, and was always conspicuous for his soldier-like conduct. He was at last wounded in the attack on the Redan.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel CALEDON RICHARD EGBERTON, and Major ROBERT B. HAWLEY.—Served the siege of Sebastopol till the end of the service; the former from the 17th. of December, 1854, and the latter from the 31st. of January, 1855. Major LESLIE SKYNNER.—Landed in the Crimea on the 15th. of December, 1854, and performed good service in the trenches during the whole campaign. Corporal P. SCOTT.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 15th. of December, 1854. Never missed a tour of duty in the trenches until after the 5th. of September, 1855, when he was wounded severely by a piece of shell in the right knee.

NINETIETH REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS SMITH.—Served the siege of Sebastopol from the 5th. of December, 1854, till the end of the service. Brevet-Major JAMES PERRIN.—Rendered uninterrupted service with his regiment from its arrival in the Crimea until its embarkation for England in June, 1856. Never missed a tour of duty in the trenches. In reserve during the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Captain JAMES HERN WAKE.—Landed in the Crimea with his regiment. Was always present, except during a short period when laid up with fever at Scutari. Was at the assault of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded. Sergeant-Major A. KIRKLAND.—Displayed gallant conduct at the assault of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, he being one of the first soldiers who entered that battery. Went to the assistance of Sergeant-Major Moynihan (afterwards Ensign) and Major Rowlands, 41st. regiment, when attacked by five or six of the enemy, and shot three Russians dead as fast as he could load and fire. Also went to the assistance of Lieutenant Swift, 90th. regiment. Was wounded in the Redan and left there after the troops had retired, but subsequently fought his way out. His conduct before the enemy was always gallant. Private W. SMITH.—Accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served uninterruptedly till the fall of Sebastopol. Never missed a tour of duty in the trenches. Was present at the capture of the rifle-pits on the 19th. of April, 1855, and at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was wounded. His conduct before the enemy was always gallant.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM BERNARD AINSLIE, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and part of 1855; the Alma, Balaklava, and latter part of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ALEXANDER EWART.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; the Alma, Balaklava, and entire siege of Sebastopol, except while employed with the expedition to Kertch. Captain JAMES DALZELL, Lieutenant RICHARD AUGUSTUS COOPER, and Colour-Sergeant C. ALLAN.—Served without interruption throughout the campaign, and shewed on all occasions conspicuous zeal and gallantry. Lance-Corporal J. ROBERTSON.—Served throughout the whole campaign, and was

conspicuous as a volunteer upon two occasions, once in repairing damages in an advanced trench under a heavy fire, and once in accompanying his captain by night to reconnoitre a trench near the Redan, believed to be occupied by the enemy.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED THOMAS HEYLAND, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; at the Alma, where he was severely wounded, and arm amputated; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JULIUS AUGUSTUS ROBERT RAINES.—Served with zeal and distinction from the opening of the Crimean Campaign. Was engaged at the battle of the Alma; was present at the repulse of a sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and battle of Inkermann, as an Assistant Engineer, and in the trenches; also at the battle of the Tchernaya. Brevet-Major ALEXANDER JAMES JOHN MACDONALD.—Ordered Private James Murphy, who had volunteered to protect him, when wounded, to retire and leave him, when overpowered by numbers of the enemy, by whom he was afterwards wounded in eighteen different parts of the body, on the 5th. of November, 1854. Captain BASIL CHARLES BOOTHBY.—Served the campaign of 1854. Severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, (foot amputated.) Colour-Sergeant F. CLUNNEY.—Discovered and dug out of the ground a number of fougasses laid by the enemy, and by the explosion of some of which several men were wounded on the 9th. of June, 1855. Private JAMES KEENAN.—Seized the Queen's colour, and planted it in a Russian battery, on the 20th. of September, 1854, the officer who had previously carried it having been wounded.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Major FOWLER BURTON.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol from the 20th. of November, 1854. Captain GEORGE HENRY HIBBERT WARE.—For having highly distinguished himself (when Lieutenant) on the night of the 30th. of August, 1855, having been ordered out with a party under Captain Brinkley to retake a sap and bring in the wounded who were lying under the enemy's rifle-pits, which duty he was performing in a gallant manner, when he received a severe wound which obliged him to retire. This officer did duty in the trenches from the 28th. of November, 1854, to the 30th. of August, 1855, under trying circumstances, in a most unflinching manner. Lieutenant CHARLES HENRY BROWNE.—Distinguished himself at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, having entered that work, where he was slightly wounded. He did duty in the trenches from the 4th. of May, 1855, to the end of the siege, and was remarkable for the soldier-like manner in which he always did his duty, although a young officer, with but little experience. Sergeants M. KEMMY and W. MOORE.—For having highly distinguished themselves on the 8th. of September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan, having been severely wounded inside that work. The former was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch for his general gallantry on that occasion; did duty in the trenches from November, 1854, to the end of the siege, and was distinguished on several other occasions; and the latter was taken prisoner inside the Redan. Sergeant Moore likewise did duty in the trenches from November, 1854, to the end of the siege, and was remarkable for the unflinching manner in which he did his duty under very trying circumstances.

RIFLE BRIGADE, FIRST BATTALION. Colonel WILLIAM SHERBROOK RAMSAY NORCOTT, C.B.—Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, and the entire siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED HASTINGS HORSFORD, C.B., (now Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, and K.C.B.)—Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the Alma and Inkermann, and first part of the siege of Sebastopol, until compelled to return to England on account of ill-health, after which he commanded the third battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER MACDONELL, C.B., and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES JOHN WOODFORD.—Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel LORD ALEXANDER GEORGE RUSSELL.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Brevet-Major the Honourable JAMES STUART.—Was present with the army during the whole war, having embarked with the second battalion for Varna, and was afterwards promoted into the first battalion. He was present at the Alma as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Norcott, in command of the left wing of the second battalion. Served during the siege in the first battalion, and commanded the storming party on the 18th. of June, for which he received his brevet rank. Lieutenant GEORGE ROBERT SAUNDERS.—Joined the battalion in December, 1854, before Sebastopol, and performed his duties without interruption to the end of the war; was present under Major Stuart with the covering party on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal J. RUDLING.—Was present at the Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, sortie on the Woronzoff road, the storming party on the 18th. of June, and when the advanced party in the graveyard was attacked; also accompanied Major-General Windham on a reconnoitering party at the commencement of the siege. Was present at the front with the battalion from the landing in the Crimea until the withdrawal of the army. Corporal THOMAS TARRANT.—Volunteered on the 17th. of October to lie out in front of the works to keep down the enemy's fire. He was present at the sorties on the 13th. of August, 1855, and served through the whole of the campaign without leaving the front.

RIFLE BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION. Lieutenant FITZ ROY WILLIAM FREMANTLE.—Joined in the Crimea on the 1st. of December, 1854, and did duty in the trenches from that date until the 18th. of June, 1855. Was present at the last sortie made on the Quarries on the 8th. of June. Commanded the woosack party of the right column of assault on the 18th. of June, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Lieutenant JOHN CROFT MOORE.—Joined in the Crimea on the 10th. of June, 1855, and served in the trenches until the fall of Sebastopol. On the attack of the 8th. of September he commanded an advanced party of about thirty men, which was pushed forward for the purpose of keeping down the fire of some embrasures on the proper right of the Redan, which enfladed the attack. He was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch. Sergeant J. CHERRY.—Two men employed as sharpshooters having ventured down to the gardens near the Woronzoff road, in July, 1855, one of them was wounded and disabled. Sergeant Cherry went to his assistance under a heavy fire, and returned to report

that it was impossible to remove him during daylight. When it was sufficiently dark he headed a party, and brought in the wounded man. Volunteered for secret service on the 6th. of September, 1855, and was employed in covering a working party throwing up the new sap. Was wounded in four places. Served during the whole campaign. Private E. TARVISH.—Served with great gallantry during the whole campaign in the Crimea, especially in the assault of the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he entered the Redan and was taken prisoner.

THE TURKISH WAR MEDAL.

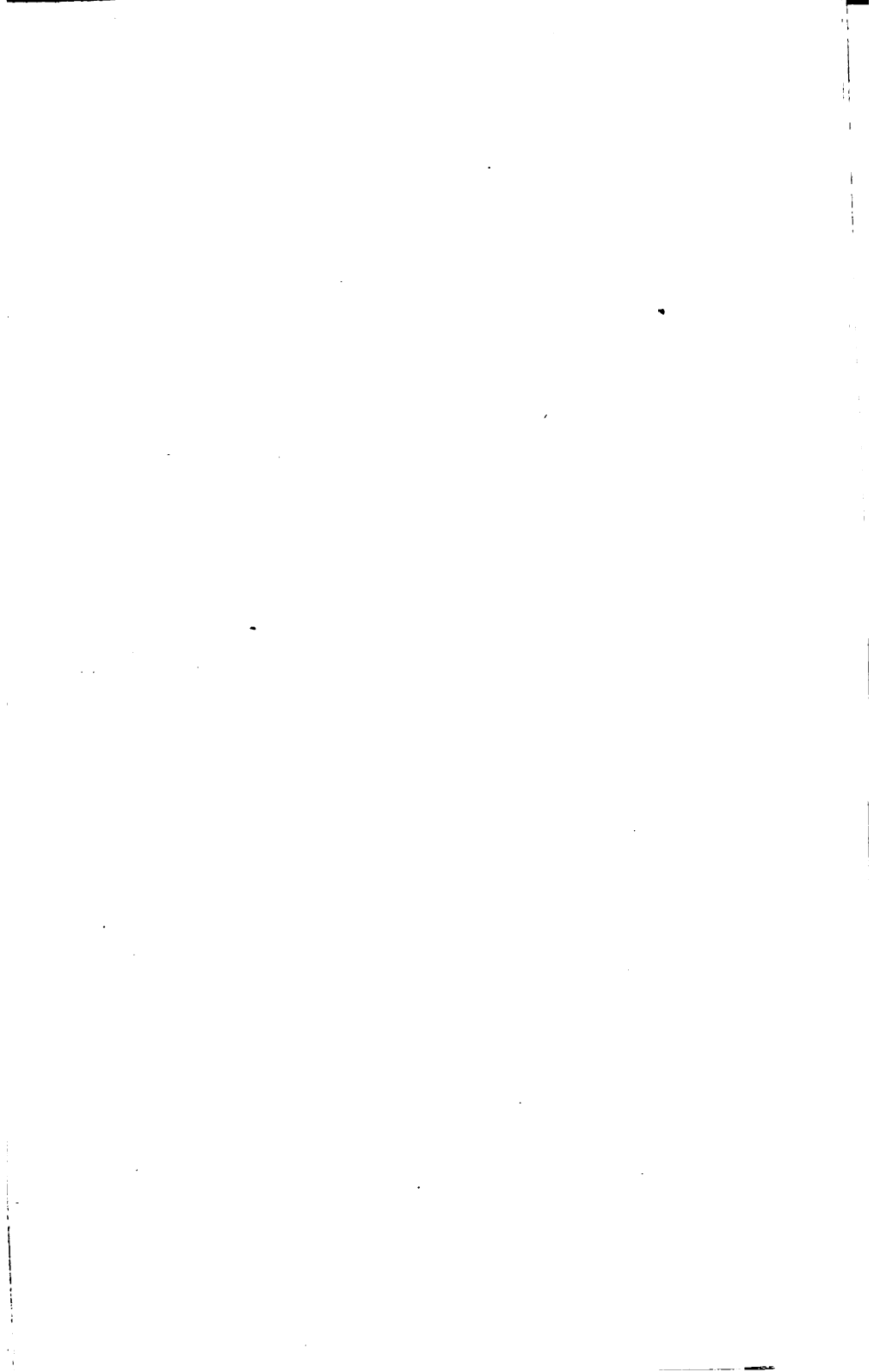
THIS medal was distributed generally to the allied forces. The ribbon, which is narrow, is pink, watered, with light green edges. On one side are the four flags of France, Turkey, England, and Sardinia, and beneath is a map of the Crimea spread over a gun wheel, which rests upon the Russian flag; cannons and mortars, etc., are arranged about. The word CRIMEA, and the date, 1855, are under all. On the other is the Sultan's cypher, beneath which is inscribed Crimea in Turkish, and lower still is the year of the Hegira, 1271, written from right to left, corresponding with the year 1855. There is a variation in the arrangement of the flags; in those medals intended for the Sardinian forces the flag of that country is next to that of Turkey, and the words LA CRIMEA, with the date, are inserted. This, it is needless to state, is Italian, and many of the medals first issued to the British soldiers are of that pattern, arising probably from the demand being greater than the supply, or from the fact of a number of them being lost in consequence of the wreck of the vessel conveying them to this country. The medal issued to the French army has the flag of that nation next to that of Turkey, corresponding with the Sardinian and British, and inscribed LA CRIMÉE. Those now being supplied to the latter are like the engraving, and although the difference is but slight, yet the reason of it may not be uninteresting.

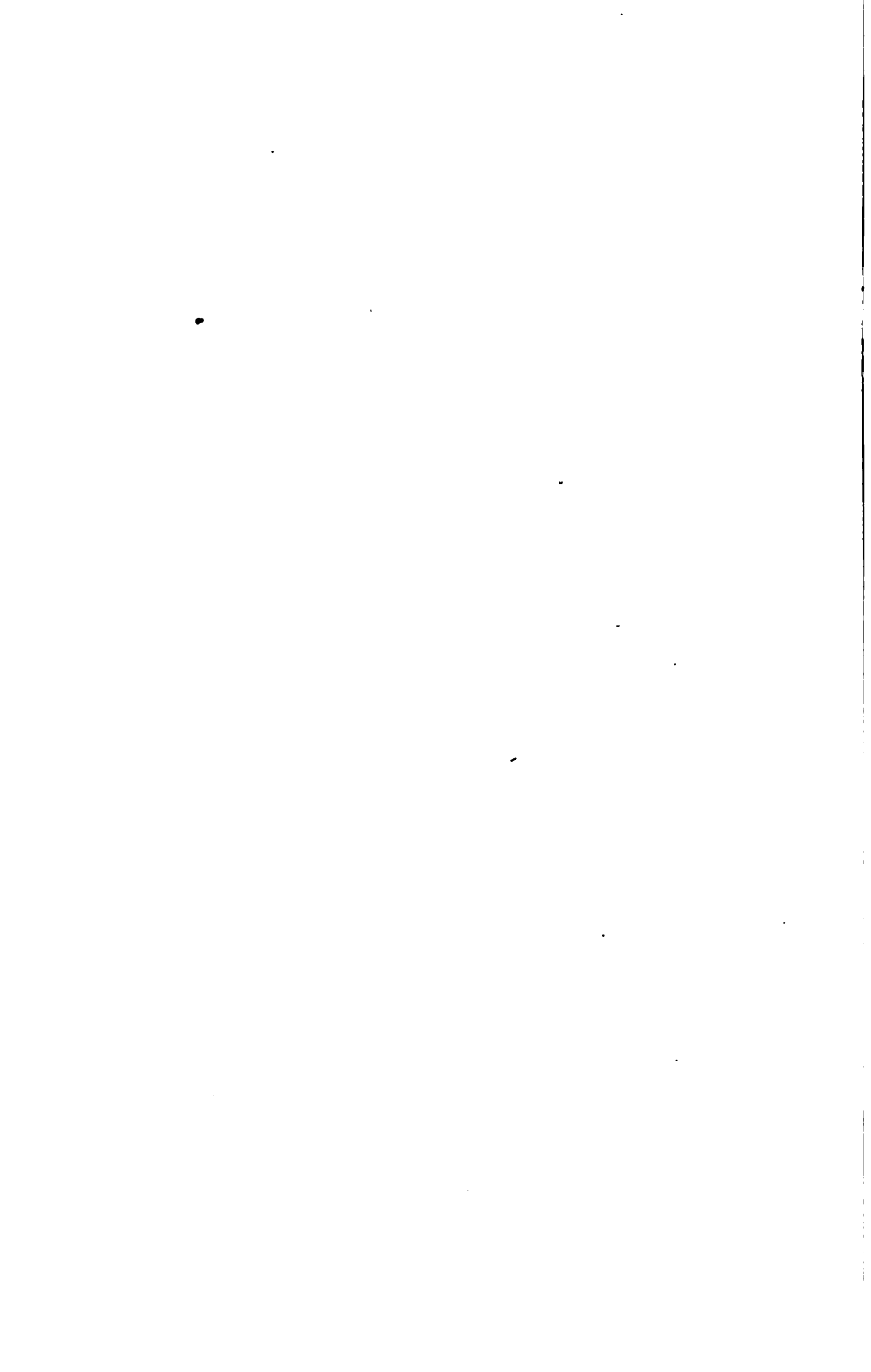






THE VICTORIA CROSS.





THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE year 1856 was memorable for the establishment of a decoration to which all ranks of the army and navy might aspire. This new reward of valour appropriately bears the name of the "VICTORIA CROSS," and its value is heightened by the fact of the Queen personally conferring the distinction, when the recipient happens to be in this country. It consists of a Maltese cross of bronze, attached by the letter V to a bar, on which a sprig of laurel is embossed. The royal crest is in the centre of the Cross, and beneath is an escroll bearing the inscription "For Valour;" the reverse is plain, the name and corps of the recipient being engraved on the bar to which the ribbon is attached, and the date of the act of bravery in the centre of the Cross. The ribbon for the army is red, whilst for the navy it is blue. All are placed on an equal footing as regards eligibility for this decoration, as neither rank, long service, wounds, nor any other circumstance whatever, save conspicuous bravery, can establish a claim to the honour. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier is entitled to a special pension of ten pounds a year from the date of the act by which the decoration was gained. Should further acts of bravery be performed by a recipient, which, had he not already received the Cross, would have entitled him thereto, additional bars attached to the ribbon are accorded, carrying with them further pensions of five pounds per annum for each. The same of course holds good for the navy. The names of recipients are published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof is kept in the office of the Secretary of State for War. The following officers and men received the VICTORIA CROSS for services performed during the Russian war.

SECOND DRAGOONS. Sergeant-Major JOHN GRIEVE.—Saved the life of an officer in the heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava, who was surrounded by Russian cavalry, by his gallant conduct in riding up to his rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dispersing the others. Sergeant HENRY RAMAGE.—For having at the action at

Balaklava galloped out to the assistance of Private M'Pherson of the same regiment, on perceiving him surrounded by seven Russians, when by his gallantry he dispersed the enemy and saved his comrade's life. For having on the same day, when the heavy brigade was rallying and the enemy retiring, finding his horse would not leave the ranks, dismounted, and brought in a prisoner from the Russian lines. Also for having dismounted on the same day, when the heavy brigade was covering the retreat of the light cavalry, and lifted from his horse Private Gardiner, who was disabled from a severe fracture of the leg by a round shot. Sergeant Ramage then carried him to the rear from under a very heavy cross fire, thereby saving his life, the spot where he must inevitably have fallen having been immediately afterwards covered by the Russian cavalry.

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Private SAMUEL PARKES.—In the charge of the light cavalry brigade at Balaklava, Trumpet-Major Crawford's horse fell, and dismounted him, and he lost his sword; he was attacked by two Cossacks, when Private Samuel Parkes (whose horse had been shot) saved his life, by placing himself between them and the Trumpet-Major, and drove them away with his sword. In attempting to follow the light cavalry brigade in the retreat, they were attacked by six Russians, whom Parkes kept at bay, and retired slowly, fighting, and defending the trumpet-Major for some time, until deprived of his sword by a shot.

SIXTH DRAGOONS. Surgeon JAMES MOUAT, C.B.—For having voluntarily proceeded to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., 17th. Lancers, who was lying dangerously wounded in an exposed situation after the retreat of the light cavalry at the action of Balaklava, and having dressed that officer's wounds in presence of and under a heavy fire from the enemy. Thus, by stopping a serious hemorrhage, he assisted in saving that officer's life.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS. Lieutenant ALEXANDER ROBERT DUNN.—For having in the light cavalry charge, on the 25th. of October, 1854, saved the life of Sergeant-Major Bently, 11th. Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian lancers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterwards cutting down a Russian hussar who was attacking Private Levett, 11th. Hussars.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Sergeant JOSEPH MALONE.—For having stopped under a very heavy fire to take charge of Captain Webb, 17th. Lancers, until others arrived to assist him in removing that officer, who was, as it afterwards proved, mortally wounded. Sergeant Malone performed this act of bravery on the 25th. of October, 1854, while returning on foot from the charge at the action of Balaklava, in which his horse had been shot.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS. Sergeant-Major CHARLES WOODEN.—For having, after the retreat of the light cavalry, at the action of Balaklava, been instrumental, together with Dr. James Mouat, C.B., in saving the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., of the 17th. Lancers, by proceeding under a heavy fire to his assistance, when he was lying very dangerously wounded in an exposed situation. Quartermaster-Sergeant JOHN FARRALL.—For having remained, amidst a shower of shot and shell, with Captain

Webb, who was severely wounded, and whom he and Sergeant-Major Berryman had carried as far as the pain of his wounds would allow, until a stretcher was procured, when he assisted the sergeant-major and a private of the 13th. Light Dragoons (Malone) to carry that officer off the field. This took place on the 25th. of October, 1854, after the charge at Balaklava, in which Farrall's horse was killed under him. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN BERRYMAN.—Served with his regiment the whole of the war, was present at the battle of the Alma, and also engaged in the pursuit at Mackenzie's Farm, where he succeeded in capturing three Russian prisoners, when they were within reach of their own guns. Was present and charged at the action of Balaklava, where, his horse being shot under him, he stopped on the field with a wounded officer (Captain Webb) amidst a shower of shot and shell, although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him; but he refused to do so, and on Sergeant John Farrall coming by, with his assistance, he carried Captain Webb out of range of the guns. He received also a clasp for Inkermann.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel COL-
LINGWOOD DICKSON, C.B.—For having, on the 17th of October, 1854, when the batteries of the right attack had run short of powder, displayed the greatest coolness and contempt of danger in directing the unloading of several waggons of the field battery which were brought up to the trenches to supply the want, and having personally assisted in carrying the powder barrels under a severe fire from the enemy. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel MATTHEW CHARLES DIXON.—On the 17th. of April, 1855, about two p.m., when the battery he commanded was blown up by a shell from the enemy, which burst in the magazine, destroyed the parapets, killed and wounded ten men, disabled five guns, and covered a sixth with earth; for most gallantly re-opening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets (on which they had mounted,) and fighting it until sunset, despite the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, and the ruined state of his own. Captain FREDERICK MILLER.—For having at the battle of Inkermann personally attacked three Russians, and, with the gunners of his division of the battery, prevented the Russians from doing mischief to the guns which they had surrounded. Part of a regiment of English infantry had previously retired through the battery in front of this body of Russians. Captain GRONOW DAVIS.—For great coolness and gallantry in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he commanded the spiking party, and after which he saved the life of Lieutenant Sanders, 30th. Foot, by jumping over the parapet of a sap, and proceeding twice some distance across the open under a "murderous" fire to assist in conveying that officer, whose leg was broken, and who was otherwise severely wounded, under cover; and repeated this act in the conveyance of other wounded soldiers from the same exposed position. Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER CHARLES TEESDALE, C.B.—For gallant conduct in having, while acting as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., K.C.B., at Kars, volunteered to take command of the force engaged in the defence of the most advanced

part of the works, the key of the position, against the attack of the Russian army; when, by throwing himself into the midst of the enemy, who had penetrated into the above redoubt, on the 29th. of September, 1855, he encouraged the garrison to make an attack so vigorous as to drive out the Russians therefrom, and prevent its capture; also for having, during the hottest part of the action, when the enemy's fire had driven the Turkish artillerymen from their guns, rallied the latter, and by his intrepid example induced them to return to their post; and further, after having led the final charge which completed the victory of the day, for having, at the greatest personal risk, saved from the fury of the Turks a considerable number of the disabled among the enemy, who were lying wounded outside the works, an action witnessed and acknowledged gratefully before the Russian staff by General Mouravieff. Sergeant-Major ANDREW HENRY.—For defending the guns of his battery against overwhelming numbers of the enemy at the battle of Inkermann, and continuing to do so until he had received twelve bayonet wounds. Sergeant DANIEL CAMBRIDGE.—For having volunteered for the spiking party at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and continuing therewith after having been severely wounded, and for having, in the after part of the same day, gone out in front of the advanced trench under a heavy fire to bring in a wounded man, in performing which service he was himself severely wounded a second time. Sergeant GEORGE SYMONS.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 6th. of June, 1855, in having volunteered to unmask the embrasures of a five-gun battery in the advanced right attack, and when so employed, under a terrific fire which the enemy commenced immediately on the opening of the first embrasure, and increased on the unmasking of each additional one, in having overcome the great difficulty of uncovering the last by boldly mounting the parapet and throwing down the sand-bags, when a shell from the enemy burst and wounded him severely. Gunner and Driver THOMAS ARTHUR.—When in charge of the magazine in one of the left advanced batteries of the right attack on the 7th. of June, 1855, when the Quarries were taken, he of his own accord, carried barrels of infantry ammunition for the 7th. Fusiliers several times during the evening across the open. Volunteered for, and formed one of the spiking party of artillery at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Captain and Brevet-Major HOWARD CRAWFORD ELPHINSTONE.—For fearless conduct in having, on the night after the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, volunteered to command a party of volunteers who proceeded to search for and bring back the scaling ladders left behind after the repulse; and while successfully performing this task of rescuing trophies from the Russians, Captain Elphinstone conducted a persevering search close to the enemy for wounded men, twenty of whom he rescued and brought back to the trenches. Lieutenant GERALD GRAHAM.—Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men. Lieutenant W. O. LENNOX.—Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's

Rifle-pit, and assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This brilliant operation drew forth a special order from General Canrobert. Colour-Sergeant HENRY M'DONALD.—For gallant conduct on the 19th. of April, 1855, when engaged in effecting a lodgment in the enemy's rifle-pits in front of the left advance of the right attack on Sebastopol, and for subsequent valour when, by the engineer officers being disabled from wounds, the command devolved upon him, and he determinately persisted in carrying on the sap, notwithstanding the repeated attacks of the enemy. Colour-Sergeant PETER LEITCH.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855, in the assault on the Redan, when, after approaching it with leading ladders, he formed a *caponnière* across the ditch, as well as a ramp, by fearlessly tearing down gabions from the parapet, and placing and filling them until he was disabled from wounds. Corporal JOHN ROSS.—Distinguished conduct on the 21st. of July, 1855, in connecting the fourth parallel right attack with an old Russian rifle-pit in front. Extremely creditable conduct on the 23rd. of August, 1855, in charge of the advance from the fifth parallel right attack on the Redan, in placing and filling twenty-five gabions under a very heavy fire, whilst annoyed by the presence of light balls. Intrepid and devoted conduct in creeping to the Redan in the night of the 8th. of September, 1855, and reporting its evacuation, on which its occupation by the British took place. Corporal WILLIAM J. LENDRIM.—Intrepidity in getting on the top of a magazine, and extinguishing sand-bags which were burning, and making good the breach under fire, on the 11th. of April, 1855. For courage and praiseworthy example in superintending one hundred and fifty French Chasseurs, on the 14th. of February, 1855, in building No. 9 battery, left attack, and re-placing the whole of the capized gabions under a heavy fire. Was one of four volunteers for destroying the farthest rifle-pit on the 20th. of April. Sapper JOHN PERIE.—Conspicuous valour in leading the sailors with the ladders to the storming of the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. He was invaluable on that day. Devoted conduct in rescuing a wounded man from the open, although he had himself just been wounded by a bullet in the side.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. HUGH MANVERS PERCY.—At a moment when the Guards were at some distance from the sand-bag battery, at the battle of Inkermann, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy charged singly into the battery, followed immediately by the Guards; the embrasures of the battery, as also the parapet, were held by the Russians, who kept up a most severe fire of musketry. At the battle of Inkermann Lieutenant-Colonel Percy found himself, with many men of various regiments who had charged too far, nearly surrounded by the Russians, and without ammunition; but, by his knowledge of the ground, though wounded, he extricated these men, and passing under a heavy fire from the Russians then in the sand-bag battery, brought them safe to where ammunition was to be obtained, thereby saving some fifty men, and enabling them to renew the combat. He received the approval of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for this action on the spot. Lieutenant-Colonel Percy was engaged with and

put *hors-de-combat* a Russian soldier. Brevet-Major Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, BART.—Offered to dislodge a party of Russians from the sand-bag battery, if any one would follow him; Sergeants Norman, Privates Anthony Palmer and Bailey (who was killed) volunteered the first. The attack succeeded. Sergeant ALFRED ABLETT.—On the 2nd. of September, 1855, seeing a shell fall in the centre of a number of ammunition cases and powder, he instantly seized and threw it outside the trench; it burst as it touched the ground. Private ANTHONY PALMER.—Present when the charge was made in defence of the colours, and also charged singly upon the enemy, as witnessed by Sir Charles Russell; is said to have saved Sir Charles Russell's life.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Brevet-Major GERALD LITTLEHALES GOODLAKE.—For distinguished gallantry whilst in command of the sharpshooters furnished by the Coldstream Guards, on the 26th. of October, 1854, on the occasion of "the powerful sortie on the second division," when he held the Windmill Ravine, below the picket-house, against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharpshooters then under his command killed thirty-eight (one an officer,) and took three prisoners of the enemy, (of the latter, one an officer,) Major Goodlake being the sole officer in command. Also, for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a picket of the enemy, in November, at the bottom of the Windmill Ravine, by the sharpshooters under his sole leading and command, when the knapsacks and rifles of the enemy's party fell into his hands. Private WILLIAM STANLOCK.—For having volunteered, when employed as one of the sharpshooters in October, 1854, for reconnoitering purposes, to crawl up within six yards of a Russian sentry, and so enabled the officer in command to effect a surprise; Private Stanlock having been warned beforehand of the imminent risk which he would run in the adventure. Private GEORGE STRONG.—For having, when on duty in the trenches in the month of September, 1855, removed a live shell from the place where it had fallen.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS. Brevet-Major ROBERT JAMES LINDSAY.—When the formation of the line of the regiment was disordered at the Alma, Captain Lindsay stood firm with the colours, and by his example and energy greatly tended to restore order. At Inkermann, in a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one through the body himself. Sergeant JOHN SIMPSON KNOX.—Was conspicuous for his exertions in re-forming the ranks of the Guards at the battle of the Alma. Subsequently, when in the Rifle Brigade, in which he was appointed to a commission, he volunteered for the ladder party in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and (in the words of Captain Blackett, under whose command he was) behaved admirably, remaining on the field until twice wounded. Sergeant M'KECHNIE, and Private WILLIAM REYNOLDS.—When the formation of the regiment was disordered at the Alma, for having behaved gallantly, and rallied the men round the colours. Sergeant JAMES CRAIG.—For having volunteered, and personally collected other volunteers, to go out under a heavy fire of grape and small arms, on the night of the 6th. of September, 1855, when in the right advanced sap in front of the

Redan, to look for Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was supposed to be wounded. Sergeant Craig brought in, with the assistance of a drummer, the body of that officer, whom he found dead—in the performance of which act he was wounded.

FIRST FOOT, SECOND BATTALION. Private JOSEPH PROSSER.—On the 16th. of June, 1855, when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, for pursuing and apprehending (while exposed to two cross fires) a soldier in the act of deserting to the enemy. Also, on the 11th. of August, 1855, before Sebastopol, for leaving the most advanced trench, and assisting to carry in a soldier of the 9th. regiment, who lay severely wounded and unable to move. This gallant and humane act was performed under a very heavy fire from the enemy.

THIRD FOOT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK MAUDE, C.B.—For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on the 8th. of September, 1855, when in command of the covering and ladder party of the second division, on the assault of the Redan, to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded. Private JOHN CONNORS.—Distinguished himself most conspicuously at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, in personal conflict with the Russians; rescued an officer of the 80th. regiment, who was surrounded by Russians, by shooting one and bayoneting another, and was observed, inside the Redan, in personal combat with the Russians for some time. Was selected by his company for the French War Medal.

FOURTH FOOT. Private THOMAS GRADY.—For having, on the 18th. of October, 1854, volunteered to repair the embrasures of the Sailor's Battery, on the left attack, and effected the same, with the assistance of one other volunteer, under a very heavy fire from a line of batteries. For gallant conduct on the 22nd. of November, 1854, in the repulse of the Russian attack on the advanced trench of the left attack, when, on being severely wounded, he refused to quit the front, encouraging by such determined bearing the weak force engaged with the enemy to maintain its position.

SEVENTH FUSILIERS. Lieutenant HENRY MITCHELL JONES.—For having distinguished himself on the 7th. of June, 1855, while serving with the party which stormed and took the Quarries before Sebastopol, by repeatedly leading on his men to repel the continual assaults of the enemy during the night. Although wounded early in the evening, he remained unflinchingly at his post until after daylight the following morning. Lieutenant WILLIAM HOPE.—After the troops had retreated on the morning of the 18th. of June, 1855, Lieutenant Hope, being informed by Sergeant-Major William Bacon, who was himself wounded, that Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson was lying outside the trenches, badly wounded, went out to look for him, and found him lying in an old agricultural ditch running towards the left flank of the Redan. He then returned and got four men to bring him in. Finding, however, that Lieutenant Hobson could not be removed without a stretcher, he then ran back across the open to Egerton's Pit, where he procured one,

and carried it to where Lieutenant Hobson was lying. All this was done under a very heavy fire from the Russian batteries. Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS E. HALE, M.D.—For remaining with an officer who was dangerously wounded (Captain H. M. Jones, 7th. Foot,) in the fifth parallel, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when all the men in the immediate neighbourhood retreated, excepting Lieutenant Hope and Dr. Hale; and for endeavouring to rally the men in conjunction with Lieutenant Hope, of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers. Also, for having, on the 8th. of September, 1855, after the regiments had retired into the trenches, cleared the most advanced sap of the wounded, and carried into the sap, under a heavy fire, several wounded men from the open ground, being assisted by Sergeant Charles Fisher, 7th. Royal Fusiliers. Private WILLIAM NORMAN.—On the night of the 19th. of December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket in the White Horse Ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance: the Russian picket was posted about three hundred yards in his front; three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners, without alarming the Russian picket. Private MATTHEW HUGHES.—Private Matthew Hughes, 7th. Royal Fusiliers, was noticed by Colonel Campbell, 90th. regiment, on the 7th. of June, 1855, at the storming of the Quarries, for twice going for ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground; he also went to the front and brought in Private John Hampton, who was lying severely wounded; and on the 18th. of June, 1855, he volunteered to bring in Lieutenant Hobson, 7th. Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and in the act of doing so was severely wounded himself.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. Corporal (Lance Sergeant) PHILIP SMITH.—For repeatedly going out in the front of the advanced trenches against the Great Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, under a very heavy fire, after the column had retired from the assault, and bringing in wounded comrades.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT. Captain THOMAS ESMONDE.—For having, on the 18th. of June, 1855, after having been engaged in the attack on the Redan, repeatedly assisted, at great personal risk, under a heavy fire of shell and grape, in rescuing wounded men from exposed situations; and also, while in command of a covering party two days after, for having rushed with the most prompt and daring gallantry to a spot where a fireball from the enemy had just been lodged, which he effectually extinguished before it had betrayed the position of the working party under his protection, thus saving it from a murderous fire of shell and grape, which was immediately opened upon the spot where the fireball had fallen.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Private SAMUEL EVANS.—For volunteering to go into an embrasure, thereby rendering very great assistance in repairing damage, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, on the 18th. of April, 1855. Private JOHN LYONS.—For, on the 10th. of June, 1855, taking up a live shell which fell among the guard of the trenches, and throwing it over the parapet.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD W. D. BELL.—Recommended for his gallantry, more particularly at the battle of the Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns, which was limbered up and being carried off. He, moreover, succeeded to the command of that gallant regiment, which he brought out of action; all his senior officers having been killed or wounded. Sergeant LUKE O'CONNOR.—For gallantry at the Alma, as narrated at page 17. Also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs. Assistant-Surgeon HENRY THOMAS SYLVESTER, M.D.—For going out, on the 8th. of September, 1855, under a heavy fire, in front of the fifth parallel, right attack, to a spot near the Redan where Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley was lying mortally wounded, and for dressing his wounds in that dangerous and exposed situation. This officer was mentioned in General Sir James Simpson's despatch of the 18th. of September, 1855, for his courage in going to the front under a heavy fire to assist the wounded. Corporal ROBERT SHIELDS.—For volunteering, on the 8th. of September, 1855, to go out to the front from the fifth parallel, after the attack on the Redan, to bring in Lieutenant Dyneley, who was wounded, and found afterwards to be mortally so.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT. Lieutenant MARK WALKER.—For having, at Inkermann, distinguished himself in front of his regiment, by jumping over a wall in the face of two battalions of Russian infantry which were marching towards it, for the purpose of encouraging his comrades by his example to advance against such heavy odds, which they did, and succeeded in driving back both battalions.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Private WILLIAM COFFEY.—For having, on the 29th. of March, 1855, thrown a lighted shell, that fell into the trench, over the parapet. Private JOHN J. SIMS.—For having, on the 18th. of June, 1855, after the regiment had retired into the trenches from the assault on the Redan, gone out into the open ground, under a heavy fire, in broad daylight, and brought in wounded soldiers outside the trenches.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major AMBROSE MADDEN.—For having headed a party of men of the 41st. regiment, in the sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and having cut off and taken prisoners one Russian officer and fourteen privates, three of whom he, personally and alone, captured. (See page 129.) Brevet-Major HUGH ROWLANDS.—For rescuing Colonel Haly, of the 47th. regiment, from Russian soldiers, that officer having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced picket against the enemy, at the commencement of the battle of Inkermann.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Sergeant WILLIAM M'WHEENEY.—Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was in charge of the party of the 44th. regiment; was always vigilant and active, and signaled himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, when one of his party, Private John Keane, 44th. regiment, was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff Road, at the time the sharpshooters were repulsed from the Quarries by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant M'Wheaney, on

his return, took the wounded man on his back, and brought him to a place of safety. This was under a very heavy fire. He was also the means of saving the life of Corporal Courtenay. This man was one of the sharpshooters, and was severely wounded in the head, on the 5th. of December, 1854. Sergeant M'Wheeny brought him from under fire, and dug up a slight cover with his bayonet, where the two remained until dark, when they retired. Sergeant M'Wheeny volunteered for the advanced guard of Major-General Eyre's brigade, in the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855, and was never absent from duty during the war.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Private McDERMOND.—For saving the life of Colonel Haly, on the 5th. of November, 1854, by his intrepid conduct in rushing up to his rescue when lying on the ground disabled and surrounded by a party of Russians, and killing the man who had disabled him.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant JOHN AUGUSTUS CONOLLY.—In the attack by the Russians against the position held by the second division, on the 26th. of October, 1854, Lieutenant Conolly, while in command of a company of that regiment on outlying picket, made himself most conspicuous by the gallantry of his behaviour. He came particularly under the observation of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, while in personal encounter with several Russians in defence of his post, and ultimately fell dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Conolly was highly praised in general orders, and promoted into the Coldstream Guards as a reward for his exemplary behaviour on this occasion. Corporal JAMES OWENS.—Greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Lieutenant Conolly. Sergeant GEORGE WALTERS.—Highly distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann, in having rescued Brigadier-General Adams C.B., when surrounded by Russians, one of whom he bayoneted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Private THOMAS BEACH.—For conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854, when on picket, in attacking several Russians who were plundering Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st. regiment, who was lying wounded on the ground. He killed two of the Russians, and protected Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter until the arrival of some men of the 41st. regiment. Brevet-Major FREDERICK C. ELTON.—For distinguished conduct on the night of the 4th. of August, 1855, when in command of a working party in the advanced trenches in front of the Quarries, in encouraging and inciting his men, by his example, to work under a dreadful fire; and, when there was some hesitation shewn, in consequence of the severity of the fire, going into the open, and working with pick and shovel, thus exhibiting the best possible example to the men. In the words of one of them, "There was not another officer in the British army who would have done what Major Elton did that night." In the month of March, 1855, Major Elton volunteered with a small party of men, to drive off a body of Russians who were destroying one of the British new detached works, and succeeded in doing so, taking prisoner one of the enemy with his own hands. On the night of the 7th. of June, 1855, Major Elton was

the first of his party to leave the trenches leading his men; when in the Quarries, he several times rallied his men around him.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant **GEORGE GARDINER.**—For distinguished coolness and gallantry upon the occasion of a sortie by the enemy, on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and when he was acting as orderly sergeant to the field officers of the trenches, left attack upon Sebastopol, in having rallied the covering parties which had been driven in by the Russians, thus regaining and keeping possession of the trenches. Also for unflinching and devoted courage in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, in having remained and encouraged others to stay in the holes made by the explosion of shells, from whence, by making parapets of the dead bodies of their comrades, they kept up a continuous fire until their ammunition was exhausted, thus clearing the enemy from the parapet of the Redan. This was done under a fire in which nearly half the officers and a third of the rank and file of the party of the regiment were placed *hors-de-combat*. Private **CHARLES M'CORRIE.**—On the night of the 23rd. of June, 1855, he threw over the parapet a live shell, which had been thrown from the enemy's battery.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Captain **T. DE COURCY HAMILTON.**—For having, on the night of the 11th. of May, 1855, during a most determined sortie, boldly charged the enemy, with a small force from a battery of which they had obtained possession in great numbers, thereby saving the works from falling into the hands of the enemy. He was conspicuous on this occasion for his gallantry and daring conduct. Private **JOHN BYRNE.**—At the battle of Inkermann, when the regiment was ordered to retire, he went back towards the enemy, and, at the risk of his own life, brought in a wounded soldier, under fire. On the 11th. of May, 1855, he bravely engaged in a hand to hand contest with one of the enemy on the parapet of the work he was defending, prevented the entrance of the enemy, killed his antagonist, and captured his arms.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant **JOHN PARK.**—For conspicuous bravery at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian Rifle-pits, on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855. His valour, during that attack, called forth the approbation of Colonel Egerton. He was severely wounded. Remarked for determined resolution at both attacks on the Redan. Private **ALEXANDER WRIGHT.**—For conspicuous bravery through the whole Crimean war. Highly distinguished both on the night of the 22nd. of March, 1855, in repelling a sortie, and at the taking of the Russian Rifle-pits, on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855; remarked for the great encouragement he gave the men while holding the pits under a terrible fire. He was wounded. Also highly distinguished himself on the 30th. of August, 1855, when he was wounded.

NINETIETH REGIMENT. Sergeant **ANDREW MOYNIHAN.**—At the assault of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, he personally encountered and killed five Russians. Rescued from near the Redan a wounded officer, under a heavy fire. Private **JOHN ALEXANDER.**—After the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, went out of the

trenches, under a very heavy fire, and brought in several wounded men. Also, when with a working party in the most advanced trench, on the 6th of September, 1855, went out in front of the trenches, under a very heavy fire, and assisted in bringing in Captain Buckley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, lying dangerously wounded.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant JOHN COLEMAN.—Conspicuous for great coolness and bravery on the night of the 30th. of August, 1855, when the enemy attacked a "New Sap" and drove the working party in; he remained in the open, perfectly exposed to the enemy's Rifle-pits, until all around him had been killed or wounded. He finally carried one of his officers, who was mortally wounded, to the rear. Brevet-Major CHARLES HENRY LUMLEY.—For having distinguished himself highly by his bravery at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, being among the first inside the work, where he was immediately engaged with three Russian gunners re-loading a field-piece, who attacked him; he shot two of them with his revolver, when he was knocked down by a stone, which stunned him for the moment, but, on recovery, he drew his sword, and was in the act of cheering the men on, when he received a ball in his mouth, which wounded him most severely.

RIFLE BRIGADE, FIRST BATTALION. Brevet-Major the Honourable HENRY H. CLIFFORD.—For conspicuous courage at the battle of Inkermann, in leading a charge and killing one of the enemy with his sword, disabling another, and saving the life of a soldier. Lieutenant CLAUDE THOMAS BOURCHIER.—Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French General Orders. First Lieutenant WILLIAM JAMES CUNINGHAME.—Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French general orders. Private F. WHEATLEY.—For throwing a live shell over the parapet of the trenches.

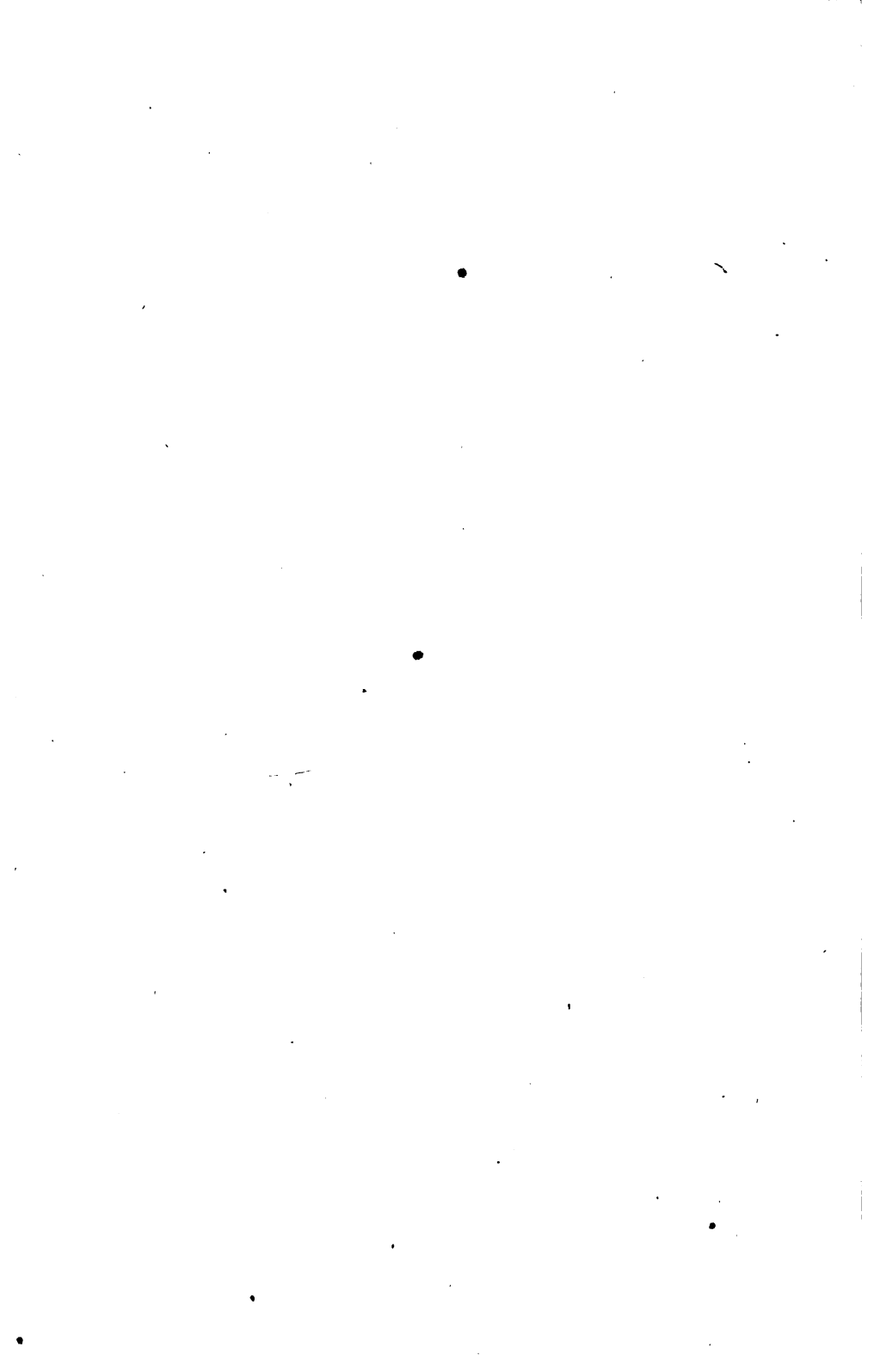
RIFLE BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION. Private R. MCGREGOR.—For courageous conduct when employed as a sharpshooter in the advanced trenches in the month of July, 1855; a rifle-pit was occupied by two Russians, who annoyed the troops by their fire. Private McGregor crossed the open space under fire, and taking cover under a rock, dislodged them, and occupied the pit. Privates ROBERT HUMPHSTON and JOSEPH BRADSHAW.—A Russian rifle-pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff road, between the third parallel right attack, and the Quarries, (at that period in possession of the enemy,) was occupied every night by the Russians, and their riflemen commanded a portion of the left attack, and impeded the work in a new battery then being erected on the extreme right front of the second parallel, left attack. It was carried in daylight on the 22nd. of April, 1855, by these two riflemen. Private Humphston received a gratuity of five pounds, and was promoted; Private Bradshaw has received the French War Medal, (see page 142.) The rifle-pit was subsequently destroyed on further support being obtained.

ROYAL MARINES. Lieutenant GEORGE DARE DOWELL, R.M.A.—An explosion having occurred in one of the rocket-boats of the "Arrogant,"

during the attack on some forts near Viborg, Lieutenant Dowell, who was on board the "Ruby" gunboat, while his own boat was receiving a supply of rockets, was the first to jump into the quarter-boat of the "Ruby," and with three volunteers, himself pulling the stroke-oar, proceeded instantly, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, to the assistance of the cutter's crew. The Russians endeavoured to prevent his object of saving the men and boat, but Lieutenant Dowell succeeded in taking up three of the boat's crew and placing them on board the "Ruby;" and, on his returning to the spot, was mainly instrumental in keeping afloat and bringing off the sinking cutter. Corporal JOHN PRETTYJOHN, R.M.—Reported for gallantry at the battle of Inkermann, having placed himself in an advanced position, and noticed as having himself shot four Russians. Bombardier THOMAS WILKINSON, R.M.A.—Specially recommended for gallant conduct in the advanced batteries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, in placing sand-bags to repair the work under a galling fire; his name having been sent up on the occasion, as worthy of special notice, by the commanding officer of the artillery of the right attack.

No other campaign has ever been so highly decorated with medals as that to which these pages relate, and the opportunity of shewing the deeds of individual soldiers has never before so generally presented itself. Without detracting in the least from the merits of others, not so fortunate as to have been included amongst the limited recipients of the French and Sardinian Medals, or of the Victoria Cross, the acts already recorded, whilst they tell a tale of many a glorious deed performed before Sebastopol, form also a *Roll of the Brave*, which none of their countrymen, it is conceived, can peruse without a feeling of honest pride, and to omit which in the MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, would not have fully carried out the plan of shewing HOW THEY WERE WON.

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